

# The Cromwell Argus

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

No. 126, Vol. III.]

CROMWELL, OTAGO, N.Z.: TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1872.

[Price 6d.

## Cromwell Advertisements



**DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE  
AND  
RETAIL  
FAMILY GROCERS,  
AND  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

D. A. JOLLY & CO. desire to return thanks to the people of Cromwell and the surrounding districts for the liberal encouragement they have received since opening the above establishment; and as they intend devoting their attention exclusively to the Grocery and Wine and Spirit trade, they confidently hope, from their connection in London, to be able to place before the public a genuine class of goods, well and carefully selected, at prices that cannot fail to give general satisfaction. They would respectfully invite attention more especially to the following articles in stock:—

Teas of excellent flavor, in chests, half-chests, and boxes  
Coffees not to be surpassed in quality  
Cocoa and Chocolate of the best brands  
Sugar—crystals and crushed loaf  
Raisins—Muscatel, Sultan, and Eleme  
Jams, Jellies, Pickles, and Sauces  
Paeon, Cheese, and Butter of prime quality  
Tobacco—Imperial Ruby Twist, Barrett's Twist, Old Sport, and Aromatic  
Oils—Salad, Castor, and Kerosene  
Candles of the best brands  
Soaps—Blue Mottled, Yellow, and Scented in bars and cakes, &c., &c.

**GRAIN.**  
Wakatip Oats, Wheat, and Chaff  
**SPIRITS.**  
Islay Whisky—Arbog's and Long Jones'  
Hennessy's and Martell's Brandy, in bulk and case  
J.D.K.Z. Geneva  
Burnett's Old Tom  
Lemon Hart's Rum in bulk  
Porter—Blood's, Byass's, and Guinness's  
**CORDIALS.**  
Ginger Wine, Raspberry Vinegar, Peppermint, Lemon Syrup, &c., &c.  
Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla

Families waited on for orders, and goods delivered in all parts of the district at Cromwell prices.

## WAKATIP BREWERY.

**MESSRS SURMAN AND DAVIS**  
beg to inform the Public of Cromwell and the surrounding districts that, in order to meet the constantly increasing demand for their **ALES,** they have appointed Messrs D. A. JOLLY & Co. their AGENTS IN CROMWELL.

Messrs D. A. JOLLY and Co. will from this date be in a position to supply Wakatip Ale (of prime quality) in bulk or bottle, at prices that will defy competition.

Ale or Porter, 12s per doz.

Queenstown, October 30, 1871.

**DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,**  
HAVING RECEIVED A NEW AND SELECT ASSORTMENT OF  
**IRONMONGERY,**  
beg to call public attention to the following:—

Blasting Powder and Fuse; Long and Short handle Shovels; Picks, Pick Handles, and Sluice Forks; Pannikins, Gold Dishes, Billies; Galvanised Iron Buckets; American Tubs, Buckets, and Brooms; Axes and Handles; Manila Rope for mining purposes; Drilling Hammers and Handles; White Lead; Castor Oil in bulk; Washing-boards; Brushware of every description; Nails; Canvas; Hose Pipes.—Contracts undertaken for supplying Mining Co.'s with Material of all kinds, on liberal terms. Free delivery  
**DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.'s**  
**DEPOT FOR MINING TOOLS,**  
CROMWELL.

## Cromwell Advertisement

**I. HALLENSTEIN and Co.,**  
GENERAL IMPORTERS,  
CROMWELL, QUEENSTOWN, ARROWTOWN, & MELBOURNE.

WE have much pleasure in calling the attention of the inhabitants generally to our Large Stock, as enumerated in this advertisement. It does not detail all the articles we keep, for to do so would be almost impossible. We have endeavoured to enumerate all the principal articles of each class; but every want necessary in a Mining, Agricultural, and Pastoral community can be supplied.

All our purchases being for cash, we thus possess an advantage that few are able to avail themselves of.

We therefore respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed, with the conviction that all orders entrusted to our care will be promptly executed, and the articles found to be of good value.

**Drapery.**—The attention of Ladies is respectfully directed to this Department. It will be found replete with all the latest novelties from the Melbourne markets, and arrangements have been made for regular shipments per each steamer.

Presses, in silks, fancy and black; alpacas, challies, mohairs, winceys, muslins, prints, coburgs Shawls, all-wool plaids, French merinos, skirtings, jackets, &c.

Hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs, laces, trimmings of all kinds

Ladies' and Children's Underclothing.—Our stock will be found the largest and best-assorted on the Gold-fields

Ladies' and Children's Hats, trimmed and untrimmed

Feathers, flowers, corsos, chignons, &c.

A large assortment of white and coloured flannels, serge and cricketing; calicoes and sheetings; and every other article required in the trade.

**Slop Department.**—Men's Suits, Paget and sac; boys' ditto, Leopold, Stanley, sac, and knickerbocker; Trousers and vests, all kinds

Trousers, in silk mixture, doeskin, tweed, cotton, Bedford cord, and moleskin

Shirts—white dress, regatta, Crimean, serge, Scotch twill, tweed, and jain

Pants and under-shirts, in flannel, lambswool, serge, merino, and cotton

Men's and boys' Hosiery, of all kinds

Hats—straw, merino, tweed, silk-stitched, felt, and plush, in all the latest shapes

Waterproof coats, overalls, leggings, and sou'-westers; monkey jackets and pilot coats

All the above Goods are to our special order.

**Boots and Shoes.**—A splendid assortment, consisting of:

Ladies', girls', and children's boots, in kid, cashmere, morocco, and leather

Slippers—canvas, patent leather (plain and fur-trimmed), sheepskin, and carpet

Men's and boys' boots—elastic-side, Balmoral, Blucher, Wellington, half-Wellington, and riding boots; Colonial water-tights, made to our order in Melbourne

Gum boots—Hayward's North British and Liverpool; Hardy's nuggets.

**Carpets.**—In tapestry, felt, all-wool kidderminster, drugget; hearth-rugs.

**Matting.**—China and coir; oilcloth, door-mats.

**Ironmongery, Mining Tools, and Agricultural Implements.**—Anvils, axes, augers, adzes, balances, bells, bags, blacking, brushes (all kinds); baking-dishes, billies, braces and bitts, black-lead, bellows, boilers, bedsteads, bolts, blocks, candlesticks, chains (various), candle-moulds, colanders, compasses, chisels, coal-scoops, tles, scoop and vase; corkscrews, coffin furniture, cash-boxes, door-scrappers, drippers, egg-whisks, slice and cups; fuse, frying-pans, funnels, files, fenders and fire-irons, fish-hooks, gimblets, grindstones, graters, glue, gridirons, gold-blowers, dishes and sieves, grates, gads, guns, glue-pots, hammers (all kinds), hoes, jelly-moulds, knives, a large assortment; knives and forks, knife-boards, kettles, lanterns, locks, ladders, milk dishes, cans, strainers, sieves, and yokes; measuring tapes, mops, mallets, nails of every kind, pitch, picks, pumps, powder, pincers, piping, ploughs, quoits, quicksilver, rules, rope, resin, rivets, rasps, rakes, ship scrapers, sickles and bats, slop-pails, saws of all kinds, sieves, seaming twine, sponges, scoops, sheep-shears, saucepans, shovels and spades, spirit-levels, soldering-irons, solder, spokeshaves, shot, steel-yarns, scales, screws, staples, stewpans, teapots, trowels, tar, tacks, tubs, tuc-irons, vices, waiters, washing boards and powder, window furniture of all kinds, writing cases, zinc, &c., &c.

**Timber and Building Materials.**—Shelving, 12 and 14 inches wide; T. and G. lumber T. and G. Scotch Flooring, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 1, 1 inch; beaded and plain match lining Quartering, American hardwood, 3 x 1, 3 x 1 1/2, 3 x 2, 4 x 3, 4 x 6; mouldings, various sizes Galvanised and painted iron, all sizes; rolled zinc, spouting, brackets, down-piping heads Screws, nails, locks, hinges, and bolts; doors, glass, raised panel, and plain sashes, all sizes.

**Paints, Paperhangings, Oils.**—Paints of all kinds; white and red lead; black, green, blue, umbre, ochre, &c.; Oils—raw, boiled, colza, olive, turpentine, &c.; oak and copal varnish, asphaltum, oak-stain, knotting

Paperhangings—a large assortment of drawing-room, sitting-room, bed-room, hall, passage, and ceiling, various; borderings, all kinds.

**Tinware** of every description, a large assortment, all kinds.

**Kitchen Utensils.**—Stoves, boilers, saucepans, kettles, &c.

**Crockery.**—a large and well-assorted department.

**Lamps, Glassware, Kerosene, Lampware.**—large assortment.

**Furniture, Bedding, &c.**—Bedsteads: an assortment of French and stump double, single, and children's bedsteads and cots

Chairs: Ladies, Florence, Lincoln, Fillmore, dining, American wood, spring hair, rocking; easy-chairs, in hair, cane, and wood

Commodore, cheffoniers, children's high and low chairs, cane and wood; chests of drawers

Tables: round and square, dining, loo, and dressing, various

Washstands, in cedar and walnut; towel-horses, mahogany, cedar, turned and plain

Sofas, a large assortment, colonial made, with or without backs, pillows, and cushions

Mattresses: feather, hair, flock, fibre, any size; pillows and bolsters, do. do. do.

**Leather.**—Crop, kip, calf, kangaroo, &c., from the Tannery of Michaelis, Hallenstein, and Co

**Grindery.**—a large assortment.

**Tobacco and Cigars.**—Being direct importers of these goods, buyers can always depend on getting a first-class article.

Tobacco: fancy and aromatic, silver coil, Atlantic cable, old sport, navy, fives, sixes, tens, imperial ruby, gold bar; dark aromatic—tens, bashful lover, little sunshade, monster; Barrett's twist and cut tobaccos; snuff

Cigars: Trabucos, Havana, Princess, and Swiss.

**Stationery and Books.**—Account-books, all sizes and bindings; minute-books, bill-files, blotting-paper, memo. books, copying letter-books, copy and exercise books, date-cases, envelopes, all kinds and sizes; elastic bands, foolscap (plain and ruled), gum mullage, ink of all kinds; inkstands, a large variety; letter balances, clips, and files; pass-books Note and letter paper, white, blue, and mourning; pens of all kinds, pencils, playing-cards, pocket-books, purses, slates, albums, rulers, sealing-wax, tissue-paper, all colours; desks Books: an assortment of family and pocket Bibles, church services, and prayer-books Poetical Works of Byron, Moore, Scott, Burns, Milton, Cowper, Cook, Campbell, Longfellow Gift books; dictionaries—French, Latin, German, and English; geographies, arithmetics.

**Fancy Goods.**—A large, choice, and varied assortment.

**Patent Medicines.**—Large assortment; also, a variety of Horse Medicines.

**Perfumery.**—"from every flower that breathes a fragrance."

**Saddlery.**—This department will be found very complete, as all goods are manufactured expressly for us by Alston, of Melbourne.

Bridles, with or without bits; a large assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's, double and single rein, Pelham and snaffle; all prices.

Curry-combs and brushes of all kinds; halters; hobbles, various.

Saddles, ladies' and gentlemen's; demy, stock, green hide, and all over hogskin; various prices.

Saddle-cloths, kersey, felt; saddle-girths, leather, web; saddle straps, spurs of all kinds; valises, martingales and breastplates, various; stirrup leathers, ladies' slippers and stirrup leathers, cruppers, bits, burnisters, headstalls, ladies' worked saddle-cloths.

Spring cart harness complete, dray harness complete, leading sets complete.

Pack saddles, straps, needles, buckles, hemp knives.

Whips, a large variety; jockey whips, silver mounted, green hide; ladies' twigs, various kinds; buggy whips, cart whips, all sizes; stockwhips and handles, thongs of all kinds.

**Produce.**—Agents for Robertson and Hallenstein, Brunswick Flour Mills, Lake Wakatip—We have for sale their silk-dressed Flour, (equal to Adelaide); pollard, bran, oats, wheat, barley, chaff. Garden seeds in great variety.

**Sundries.**—Tents, tarpaulins, Manila rope, hose canvas, horse-covers, wheelbarrows, hose-directors, brushware, camp and colonial ovens, candles, lime, &c. &c. &c.

## Cromwell Advertisements



**SHAMROCK STORE,**  
CROMWELL.

**WILLIAM SHANLY & Co.,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION  
MERCHANTS.

A large and varied assortment of  
WINES, SPIRITS, AND GROCERIES.

Goods delivered in all parts of the district free of charge.



**THE CROMWELL BAKERY**

J. SCOTT,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,

Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread regularly delivered in all parts of the district.

**VICTORIA STORE, CROMWELL.**

J. WRIGHT,

FAMILY GROCER.

Crockery, Glassware, Musical Instruments, Brushware, Stationery, Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods and Toys of every description, Paperhangings, Glass, Oils, Colours, Paint, Varnish, Glue, Cue Tips, &c. Thompson's Cement for Cue Tips, English & Colonial Newspapers and Magazines | Oats & Chaff.

**CROMWELL TIMBER & IRON YARD**

LATE MR GRANT'S

**NEW ZEALAND & AMERICAN TIMBER YARD**

JAMES TAYLOR,

Carpenter and Builder, Ironmonger



Has FOR SALE all kinds of Building Material suitable for the district.

Estimates given for Buildings at the LOWEST PRICES compatible with Good Material and Workmanship.

Punctuality and attention to all orders may be relied on.

A Large Assortment of Paperhangings, Paints, Glass, FURNITURE—comprising Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Iron Bedsteads, &c.

Building Ironmongery, Carpenters' and Miners' Tools, Hemp, Wire, and Manila Rope,

SADDLERY, &c., cheap. 25

**Cromwell Veterinary Shoeing Forge**

Next door to Kidd's Cromwell Hotel.

**EDWARD LINDSAY,**

(Late of Clyde and Melbourne).

GENERAL BLACKSMITH, FARRIER, AND MACHINIST,

Begs to intimate to his customers and the general public that he has REMOVED to his NEW PREMISES, next to the Cromwell Hotel, Melmore Terrace, where he will carry on every description of Blacksmith work and Farriery as heretofore.

E. LINDSAY begs to intimate to the Public generally that he has gone to the expense of getting a CAST-IRON BED for TIRING WHEELS on a new principle, being the first introduced up-country, which he will guarantee to give general satisfaction; also, that he has made a reduction in the price of Horse-shoeing.

LIGHT SHOES - 10s.

DRY-ROAST " - 10s.

EDWARD LINDSAY,

Veterinary Shoeing Forge.

## Cromwell

**MRS WILKINSON**, (lately from Melbourne,) begs respectfully to inform the inhabitants of CROMWELL and its Vicinity, that she intends, after Easter, opening a

**LADIES' SEMINARY**, and hopes, by strict attention to the pupils confided to her charge, to merit the approbation of Parents.

The course of study will comprise Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Plain and Ornamental Needlework; with oral lessons on the Globes, Geography, Grammar, and History.

Accomplishments: Music, French, and Drawing.

Residence: Mr M'Cormick's stone cottage, Enniscore-street.



CROMWELL.

**FREE TRADE BUTCHERY**, (Wholesale and Retail).

**JAMES DAWKINS - PROPRIETOR.**

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c., always on hand.

\*Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout the district.

**BEEF, BY THE QUARTER, 3½d per lb.**



**CROMWELL BUTCHERY** (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),

**OWEN PIERCE - PROPRIETOR.**

A supply of Meat of all descriptions always on hand, and sold at the Lowest Prices.

Important to Hotelkeepers.

**C. NELSON & CO.** beg to intimate to the public of Cromwell and its environs that they have commenced business as Manufacturers of **LEMONADE** and **GINGERBEER**, in the new building in Enniscore-street, at the rear of Mr Barry's residence.

A **SODA-WATER MACHINE** will shortly arrive from Dunedin, when C. N. & Co. will be in a position to execute orders in this particular line.

Orders promptly attended to, and Goods delivered in all parts of the district.

CIL. **C. NELSON & CO.**



**F. SANSON, SADDLER AND HARNESS-MAKER.**

Begs to inform the public that he is carrying on business at the Premises lately occupied by Mr Raven, in Cromwell, and trusts, by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit the public patronage.

Collars, Pack-saddles, and Harness of every description made on the premises.

Repairs done on the shortest notice.

**WILLIAM BARNES, JUNR., FARRIER AND BLACKSMITH**, (Opposite Smitham's Kawarau Hotel).

**WILLIAM BARNES, Junr.**, desires to announce to the inhabitants of Cromwell and the surrounding District that he has commenced business as a

**BLACKSMITH & FARRIER.**

in New Premises, situated opposite Smitham's Kawarau Hotel.

His long practical experience in all branches of the Business, combined with MODERATE CHARGES, will, he trusts, secure to him a fair share of public patronage.

Every Branch of the Business attended to.

**BARNES'S**

**VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE, CROMWELL.**

NOTICE.

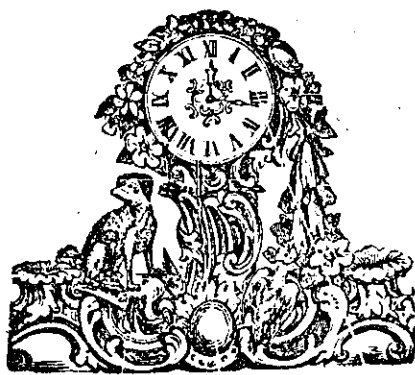
**POISON** for DOGS is laid on **ARDGOUR STATION.** **ALEX. McLEAN,** Manager.

NOTICE.

**POISON** for DOGS will be laid on **MOUNT PISA STATION** on and after this date. **I. LOUGHNAN.**

Mount Pisa, May 12th 1870.—271c

## Cromwell



**P. SMITH,**

**WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, CROMWELL.**

(Adjoining Lindsay's Blacksmith's Shop).

**EDWARD MURRELL, CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK MAKER,** FROM **MR J. HISLOP'S, Princes-st., Dunedin.** Begs respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Cromwell and the surrounding districts that he has commenced business in the above line in all its branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, and punctuality, to receive a share of public patronage. All work guaranteed for twelve months. Lowest possible charges consistent with good Workmanship. All kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes cleaned and repaired. Jewellery made and repaired. Pipes mounted. Just Received, Consignment of First-class Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery. Observe the address:—Adjoining MARSH'S BRIDGE HOTEL.

**KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.**

**WILLIAM SMITHAM, PROPRIETOR.**

The best conducted and most comfortable Hotel in the District.

**A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM,** With one of Alcock's best Tables.

N.B.—W. S. having erected a large range of Stabling, would intimate to Travellers that every care will be bestowed upon horses. An experienced groom in attendance.

**JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CROMWELL.**

**JOSEPH HARDING** begs to intimate that he has purchased from Mr G. W. GOODGER the above large and centrally-situated Hotel, and is now in a position to offer accommodation of a superior description to all who may favor him with their patronage.

His past experience in the WINE and SPIRIT trade, will, he trusts, be a sufficient guarantee that the Spirits and Malt Liquors served will be as pure as on the day they left the vintery or the distillery.

The BEDROOMS, PRIVATE PARLORS, &c., are fitted up in the best style, and every attention will be paid to secure the comfort and convenience of visitors.

Large and Comfortable

**BILLIARD ROOM,** Fitted with one of Alcock's Tables.

Particular attention has been paid to the **STABLES**

In connection with the Hotel, and the public may rely on Every Care being taken of their HORSES.

MEALS ready at ALL HOURS of the day.

**J. HARDING.**

**DAGG'S**

**CLUTHA HOTEL, CROMWELL.**

Best Accommodation for Visitors.

**PRETTY FAIR LIQUOR.**

**FIRST-CLASS STABLING.**

**MR H. W. SMYTHIES,** MINING SURVEYOR AND AGENT.

Legal Managership & REGISTRATION of Companies undertaken.

Office: Town Hall, Cromwell.

## Cromwell

**JUST ARRIVED, — FIRST-CLASS CANVAS,**

Manufactured expressly for Sluicing.

**JAMES TAYLOR,** CROMWELL TIMBER YARD.

**A. W. ALLANBY,**

**BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR, CROMWELL.**

**THOMAS FOOTE,**

**TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, MELMORE TERRACE, CROMWELL.**

Ladies' Riding Habits made to order.

**JOHN E. BEATTIE**, having been appointed

**RANGER OF MOUNT PISA STATION,**

Is prepared to

**YARD HORSES AND CATTLE**

On the shortest notice.

Terms moderate.

**CROMWELL COAL PITS.**

**NICHOLAS & CO.**

Beg to inform the public of Cromwell and the surrounding district that they have purchased the Lease of the above-named Coal Works, and that they are now in a position to supply COAL of excellent quality on the shortest notice, and at the same rates as heretofore—viz., 20s. per ton at the Pit, or 32s. per ton delivered.

NO INCREASE IN PRICES!

**NICHOLAS & CO.,**

Coal Merchants.

**KARL PRETSCH,**

**COACH & GENERAL PAINTER, etc.,** Has now PAPERHANGINGS, PAINTS of every description, GLASS, and MOULDINGS, on Sale at Low Prices.

Contracts undertaken for General Painting, Decoration, and Sign Writing.

Buggies and Vehicles of every description painted in the best style.

Colours Prepared in any Shade required

Address: Next door but one to MARSH'S BRIDGE HOTEL, CROMWELL.

**CHARLES COLCLOUGH,**

**SHAREBROKER, COMMISSION AGENT, ARBITRATOR, AND ACCOUNTANT, CROMWELL.**

Having arranged to devote my time exclusively to these occupations, business entrusted to my care will receive every attention.

**WILLIAM MACNAB,**

ACCOUNTANT

AND

COMMISSION AGENT.

The Registration and Legal Managership of Mining Companies undertaken.

**VICTORIA FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**

CAPITAL.....£2,200,000.

**I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,**

AGENTS,

CROMWELL.

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NOTICE.

**WE**, the undersigned, beg to inform the inhabitants of the Cromwell, Alexandra, and Clyde districts that we have appointed

**I. Hallenstein and Co., Cromwell,**

As our only AGENTS for the sale of our Silk-dressed

**FLOUR, BRAN, AND POLLARD.**

We guarantee all Flour branded with our name, and obtained through the above agents.

**ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN,**

Brunswick Flour Mills,

LAKE WAKATIP.

## Bannockburn

**STUART'S FERRY**

**KAWARAU RIVER.**



Main crossing-place between Cromwell and the Nevis for Waggon, Drays, Horses, and Foot passengers.

Children attending School, Free

**THE FERRY HOTEL**

Has first-class accommodation for Travellers.

**BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE** DOCTOR'S FLAT, BANNOCKBURN, (On the Main Road to the Nevis).

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of all descriptions kept in Stock.

The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from Dunedin, are retailed at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

N.B.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &c.

The new Ferry being now OPEN FOR TRAFFIC the Public are invited to cross the Kawarau River on the

**BEST PUNT IN THE PROVINCE** which is on the direct road to Bannockburn, the Nevis, and the Carrick Range Reefs.

**John Richards - Proprietor**

**BANNOCKBURN TIMBER YARD AND CARPENTER'S SHOP.**

**JAMES TAYLOR,**

CROMWELL TIMBER AND IRON YARD,

Begs to inform the Residents of BANNOCKBURN, NEVIS, POTTERS, &c., that in order to meet increasing requirements of those districts, has opened a Branch Establishment at Doctor's Flat, opposite Mr Richards' Store.

A good supply of TIMBER and IRON Building and Mining purposes always on hand.

Best Material and Workmanship Cheap for Cash.

**BANNOCKBURN COAL MINE**

**LOGAN & SCOTT,**

COAL MERCHANTS,

Having obtained a lease of the above well-known Coal Works, beg to inform the residents at Bannockburn, Carrick Range, Biddigo, Kawarau Gorge, and throughout district, that they are prepared to SUPPLY (in any quantity) COAL of excellent quality at 15s. per ton taken from the pit's mouth, or, delivered, 1s 9d per bag and upward according to distance.

N.B.—Drays leave the Bannockburn Cromwell twice a week. Loading carried back on reasonable terms.

**ALL NATIONS HOTEL, CARRICKTON.**

**J. ALLEY** begs to inform the inhabitants of the Carrick Range and Bannockburn districts that the above hotel is now completed, and he will be happy to receive a visit from his numerous friends and acquaintances.

First-class Accommodation for Visitors.

Wines, Spirits, and Beers of the best quality.

**WILLIAM SUTHERLAND & CO.** (Late of Logantown),

**GENERAL BLACKSMITHS & FARRIERS.**

Beg to intimate to Mining Companies and public generally that they have removed to CARRICKTOWN, next to M'Cormick's Carrick Range Hotel, where they hope, by strict attention to business, and reasonable charges, to receive a share of their patronage.

Kawarau Gorge

NOTICE.

ROBERT INGLIS begs to inform the inhabitants of Cromwell and surrounding districts that he has commenced business as a BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR. All kinds of building completed with permanency and despatch. Plans, Specifications, and Estimates prepared for any design, at moderate charges. In connection with the above, we are prepared to deliver to any part of the district ME of Superior Quality, BRICKS in any quantity, and COAL, unequalled in any part of the district. By the supply of a good article, combined with moderate prices, we hope to earn a share of public patronage and support. INGLIS & BINGE. Orders addressed to Robert Inglis, or Charles Binge, Kawarau Gorge, will receive prompt attention. A dray visits Cromwell daily. Back loading taken at moderate rates. Gorge, 1st February, 1872.

Bendigo

JOSIAH MITCHINSON, Wholesale and Retail STOREKEEPER, WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT, CHANT, WAKEFIELD STORE, (Near Cromwell Quartz Co.'s Machine), BENDIGO. GOODS DELIVERED At all parts of the Reefs. BENDIGO POST OFFICE. Interest at the rate of 12½ per cent charged on all accounts due over two months.

MOUNT PISA HOTEL,

(Six Miles from Cromwell,) On the road to Bendigo, Wanaka, Cardrona, &c. DAVID TAGGART - Proprietor. Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best quality. Good Accommodation for Travellers.

Luggate

ALBION HOTEL AND STORE, LUGGATE, 23 miles from Cromwell, on the main road to Lake Wanaka. H. MAIDMAN ..... Proprietor. This well-known Hotel possesses every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of travellers. Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery, Mining Tools, &c., &c., constantly on hand, at Cromwell prices. GOOD STABLING. N.B.—District Post Office.

Hawea and Wanaka

HAWEA SAW-MILLS, LAKE HAWEA. ISBEL, FARQUHAR, & ROSS, PROPRIETORS. SAWN TIMBER Of all descriptions can be supplied from the above Mills at Cromwell, Cardrona, or any other part of the district. Posts and RAILS, and all kinds of MINING TIMBER. WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE. The above hotel, which is delightfully situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake, offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker advantages rarely to be met with. The scenery in the neighbourhood is exceedingly picturesque; and on an Island in the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting. An excellent Four-stalled STABLE, and a PADDOCK, for horses. THEODORE RUSSELL, Proprietor.

Alexandra

MANUHERIKIA BREWERY, ALEXANDRA

THEYERS & BECK beg to announce that they are prepared to supply their SPARKLING XXXX ALES in any quantity. Delivered free of cartage within twenty miles. Orders left with Mr THEYERS, Alexandra; Mr C. P. BECK, Clyde; Or at the BREWERY, will be promptly attended to. THEYERS AND BECK, BREWERS, ALEXANDRA.

Clyde

MEDICAL HALL, CLYDE, M. MARSHALL, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, SUNDERLAND-ST., CLYDE. Prescriptions carefully prepared. BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS VENDER. Importer of English, Foreign, and Colonial Newspapers and Magazines. Libraries and Magazine Clubs supplied at a small advance upon English prices.

Nevis

I HAVE never seen so GREAT A VARIETY of GOODS, and of such SUPERIOR QUALITY, anywhere else as is now ON SALE at the BRITISH STORES, NEVIS.

Queenstown

JOHN O. MARDELL, MINING AGENT, SHAREBROKER, AND General Commission Agent, Valuator, and Accountant, ARROWTOWN AND QUEENSTOWN. Stock, Agricultural Produce, and General Merchandise Bought and Sold on Commission.

ROBERT BOYNE, GENERAL STOREKEEPER AND NEWS AGENT, Queenstown, Lake Wakatip.

A large stock of Groceries and other goods always on hand. Importer of English and Colonial Newspapers. Orders punctually attended to, and newspapers forwarded to any part of the district.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

[A CARD.]

D. POWELL, AUCTIONEER, &c. SALE ROOMS - BALLARAT-STREET, QUEENSTOWN.

OFFICE:

Ballarat-st. (opposite the Family Hotel)

Arrowtown

R. PRITCHARD, Wholesale and Retail Storekeeper, WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT, ARROWTOWN.

The largest and best-assorted stock of Wines, Spirits, Groceries, and Provisions in the district. A well-assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, Drapery, &c.

Agent for T. ROBINSON & Co., Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Dunedin & Melbourne

PRINTING THE ART PRESERVATIVE OF ALL ARTS.

CROMWELL ARGUS

General Printing Office,

MELMORE TERRACE.

MATTHEWS & FENWICK.

MERCANTILE AND DECORATIVE PRINTERS,

EXECUTE ORDERS FOR

PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND

In the most modern styles of the Art.

BOOK AND PAMPHLET WORK.

Unsurpassed in the Colony.

PLAIN, ENAMELLED, CARDS COLORED, EMBOSSED,

In endless variety of style.

ADMISSION TICKETS

For Balls, Concerts, Lectures, Entertainments, Soirees, &c. &c.

BALL PROGRAMMES.

NEWEST STYLES.

Business & Invitation Circulars.

Printed in New and Elegant Type,

ON FINE POST OR FANCY NOTE PAPER.

MINING COMPANIES' SCRIP.

(Superior to Lithographed)

ON BEST HAND-MADE PAPER.

POSTERS,

ANY SIZE,

BLACK OR COLOURED INKS.

ILLUMINATED SHOW-CARDS.

SUPERB DESIGNS,

In Coloured Inks or Gold Bronze.

Receipt and Delivery Books

Neatly printed and strongly bound.

Catalogues, Hand Bills, Programmes,

Labels, Memo's, Societies' Rules,

Bags' and Wrapping Papers,

Prospectuses, Envelopes,

Ale & Porter Labels,

Circular Labels,

—AND—

EVERY OTHER KIND OF PRINTING

The Cromwell Argus

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON,

And delivered the same day,

BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS, THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT.

SUBSCRIPTION:

SIX SHILLINGS & QUARTER.

CASUAL ADVERTISEMENTS:

Each insertion under four, per inch..... 3/- On four or more insertions, a reduction of 25 %

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS

On still more liberal terms.

Cromwell

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

GENERAL STORE, BAKERY,

AND

BUTCHERY, AT CARRICKTON.

FOR SALE, the CARRICK STORE, now doing a first-rate business, which is capable of being largely extended. This well-known place of business is in the best possible position to command the daily increasing trade of the Carrick Reefing District; and in the hands of an active and energetic business man, cannot fail to prove a profitable investment.

The sole reason for placing this valuable property in the market is that the proprietor wishes to revisit the Home Country.

For particulars apply to

GEORGE MONSON, On the Premises.

J. C. CHAPPLE, AUCTIONEER.

Any orders for Sales in the Cromwell District may be left at the ARGUS Office, and will meet with prompt attention.

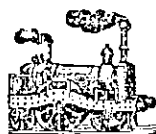
FOR SALE,—A WATER RACE, carrying FOUR HEADS; together with a CLAIM, TOOLS, and a substantial HOUSE and GARDEN (the latter in full crop), at Quartz Reef Point. There is always sufficient water to work the ground, and good wages can be made. Apply to GEO. JENOUR, t.c. Cromwell.

LETT'S DIARIES FOR 1872

FULL SUPPLY.

I. HALLENSTEIN AND CO.

Dunedin Advertisements



FRASER, WISHART, & CO., RAILWAY FOUNDRY, GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

All kinds of Castings in Iron and Brass:

Stampers; Quartz-Crushing Machinery

Cast Iron Sluice and Ripple Plates

Overshot, Breast, & Undershot Water-wheels

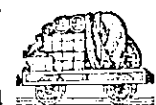
Steam Engines made and repaired.

Castings supplied for all kinds of Reaping,

Threshing, and Horse-power Machines.

Furnace Bars; Fire-proof Doors & Safes. [170

OTAGO FOUNDRY



[Established 1859.]

WILLIAM WILSON, ENGINEER, BOILER-MAKER, IRON FOUNDER, & BLACKSMITH,

Cumberland-street,

DUNEDIN.

Castings in Brass or Iron.

Steam Engines and Boilers made and repaired.

Overshot and Breast Water-wheels of Iron and Wood.

Quartz-crushing Machinery.

Pumping and Winding Gear.

Cast-iron Sluice and Ripple Plates.

Sheet-iron Hopper-plates punched to any size.

Gold-dredging Spoons.

Machinery for Flour, Oatmeal, and Barley Mills

Reaping, Threshing, and Horse-power Machines made and repaired.

Fire-proof doors and safes.

Price's Flax-dressing Machines made. 124

IMPERIAL HOTEL, PRINCES-STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

Having taken the above hotel, I beg to intimate to my old friends and the public generally that I am prepared to offer the best accommodation to Boarders, private families, and Travellers, at Moderate Charges.

Very superior accommodation for Wedding Parties, &c.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.—Horses, Buggies, and Carriages on hire.

165 W. H. HAYDON.



## A PARADOX!—TO SUFFERERS.

NERVOUSNESS,  
ITS NATURE AND CURE.

WHAT IS NERVOUSNESS?—Various answers might be given to this question, according to the constitution and knowledge of the individual. Strong healthy persons, whether medically educated or not, generally regard nervousness as more or less an "imaginary complaint"; it is sometimes only believed to be real when the patient is found to be dying or dead. The best answer to the question, probably, is this,—NERVOUSNESS IS AN UNNATURAL CONDITION OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. Sometimes this unnatural state is accompanied with considerable bodily weakness, loss of flesh, and loss of strength; but in most cases there is in the earlier stages of the disorder no outward sign of weakness. The sufferers are found in both sexes; they often have the bloom of health upon the cheek; they are surrounded by kind friends, yet existence to them has no charms, for they feel that they cannot enjoy it. Without intending it, they annoy other people about the merest trifles; if they encounter some person unexpectedly they feel confused, afraid, and alarmed; the heart beats violently, the hand shakes when writing, and the whole frame at times experiences a complete tremulousness. The intellect also is sometimes clouded, the memory fails, the judgment becomes indistinct, the will capricious and undecided, the taste vitiated, the imagination broods upon unpleasant topics, the spirits are either very low or very excited, the ordinary duties of life become burdensome, society is shunned, and business neglected.

A STRANGE SPECTACLE.—It is certainly strange, but not the less true, that perfectly sane persons in the prime of life, with firm step and healthy countenance, may occasionally be met with, who, in spite of possessing all the advantages of education, religion, ample means, and kind friends, nevertheless are victims of the nervousness above described; unhappy themselves, they render other people unhappy. Why is this? What cause has operated to change the cheerful, active, obliging, unsuspecting, and uncomplicating youth into the unhappy, drowsy, listless, suspicious, and gloomy misanthrope? Many causes, or one cause only, may operate to produce this sad state: the cause may be either mental or physical, or both combined.

ATTEMPTS TO CURE NERVOUSNESS by means of ordinary tonics have so frequently proved fruitless, that the leading physicians now for the most part recommend hygienic means, such as exercise in the open air, regular habits, scrubbing, the cold bath friction; change of air and scene, as in travelling. If all these fail, as they often do, what is to be done?

THE ANSWER will be found by carefully perusing the following Work:—

Ninth Edition; Post Free, 1s. 4d.

NERVOUS DEBILITY,  
Its Cause and Cure,

With Plain Directions for Perfect Restoration to Health.

Applications for a copy of the above Work must be accompanied by the amount in New Zealand or other stamps, also a properly directed envelope.

ADDRESS:

CHARLES SENNET, Agent,  
Brooklyn House, Flagstaff Gardens, Melbourne.

## SHARES FOR SALE.

100 Shares in the HEART OF OAK COMPANY, Registered.

1-24th Interest in the ADAMS' GULLY QUARTZ CLAIM.

1-14th Interest in the GOLDEN GATE CLAIM.

100 Shares in the ROBERT BURNS COMPANY, Registered.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. SMYTHIES,  
Sharebroker, Cromwell.

## WANTED KNOWN,

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,  
PRICES REDUCED.

M. A. ALDRICH,  
cl Princes-street, Dunedin.

FOR SALE, (with immediate possession), the QUARTZVILLE BUTCHERY, now doing a first-class business, and situated in the most central part of the Bannockburn and Carrick Districts.

Also, two good saddle and harness Horses; Saddles and Bridles; Pigs, &c. &c.

The above is a splendid investment for a steady man. The only reason for selling is that the proprietor is leaving for Africa.

Particulars may be obtained on the premises, adjoining Carrick Range Hotel, Quartzville.

JOHN GRINDLEY.

JUNCTION BAKERY,  
CROMWELL.

C. W. WRIGHT,  
(late G. Fowler,)  
BAKER, & C.

C.W.W. begs respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Cromwell and the surrounding district that he has taken the above Business lately carried on by Mr G. Fowler; and trusts, by his practical knowledge of the trade, combined with strict attention, to merit the support of the public.

CROMWELL KILWINNING  
LODGE (S.C.)

The REGULAR MEETING of the above Lodge will be held on WEDNESDAY Evening, the 10th April, at 7.30 sharp. Important business. By order of the R.W.M.

FOR SUB-LEASE,—Section 2, Block III, (adjoining Mr BAIRD'S). Apply to JOHN BARR, or Mr J. Marsin.

## New Advertisements.

A YELLOW COW, branded G1 over AP, must be at once removed from the CLUTHA FARM, or will be sent to Pound. T. MARSH.

## £5 REWARD.

LOST, on SATURDAY EVENING, 6th inst., between Clyde and Cromwell, A MOROCCO PURSE, containing £34 in notes, (one £10, four £5, and three or four £1.); half-sovereign, a P.G. Voucher, in favour of JAMES ROBERTSON, surfaceman, for £8 15s.; and sundry other papers of no use to any one but the owner. The numbers of the larger notes are known. Finder will please communicate with Mr FRAER, Cromwell; or the Officer in charge of the Police Station.

## FOR SALE.

A ONE-SIXTH SHARE in the EXCELSIOR SLICING CLAIM, at Quartz Reef Point, and in Licensed WATER RACES, carrying ten heads, heading from Four-mile Creek and Flood's Creek; together with a Hut, a lot of Mining Tools, &c. Apply to Mr JENOUR, Cromwell.

CARRICK RANGE HOTEL,  
QUARTZVILLE.

(In the immediate vicinity of the Carrick Reefs.)

THOMAS HAZLETT - Proprietor.

Having purchased from Mr JOHN M'CORMICK the above well-known and centrally-situated Hotel, I am now in a position to offer first-class accommodation to all who may favour me with their patronage.

The Premises are fitted up and furnished on the most complete scale, regardless of expense, and the arrangements for the comfort of visitors and travellers are second to none in the district.

COMMODIOUS BILLIARD ROOM, fitted with one of Julius Pazer's full-sized tables.

An excellent SIX-STALLED STABLE on the premises, and a careful groom always in attendance.

123

T. HAZLETT.

## TO WHEELWRIGHTS &amp; BLACKSMITHS.

## A FIRST-CLASS OPENING.

FOR SALE, with immediate possession, a substantial BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, now doing a good business; together with the whole of the Stock-in-Trade and Tools.

The reason for the disposal of the above Property is that the Proprietor intends to leave Otago.

For particulars, apply on the premises to WILLIAM BARNES, Junr., t.c. Blacksmith, Cromwell.

## WANTED, A STONEMASON.

Apply at once to the MANAGER, Hawkesburn Station.

## MUNICIPALITY OF CROMWELL.

ALL RATEPAYERS that do not pay their Rates to the Town Clerk on or before FRIDAY the 19th of April instant, will be proceeded against without further notice. By Order

H. W. SMYTHIES,  
Town Clerk and Collector.  
Cromwell, April 8, 1872.

## MUNICIPALITY OF CROMWELL.

A VACANCY having occurred in the representation of KAWARAU WARD, through the resignation of Cr. SHANLY,—

The NOMINATION for a qualified person to fill the vacancy will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, at 2 p.m., in the Council Chambers, Melmore Terrace; and the POLL (if demanded) will be taken on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., in the CROMWELL HOTEL.

H. W. SMYTHIES,  
Cromwell, April 8. Town Clerk.

REV. B. DRAKE will preach at the NEW SCHOOLHOUSE, Bannockburn, next Sunday, at half-past three o'clock p.m.

CARRICK RANGE WATER SUPPLY  
COMPANY, REGISTERED.

The ceremony of TURNING THE FIRST SOD of the Company's Race will take place at the ROYAL STANDARD SADDLE, on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 p.m.

All Persons Interested are invited to attend. H. W. SMYTHIES, Cromwell, April 8. Legal Manager.

## CROMWELL POST OFFICE.

## MAILS CLOSE.

For Clyde, Dunedin, and intervening offices, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 p.m.

For Dunedin, via Teviot, Taapeka, and Tokomairiro, every Tuesday, at 3 p.m.

For Kawarau Gorge, Edwards's, Morven Ferry, Arrowtown, Frankton, and Queenstown, every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 9 p.m.

For Rocky Point, Laggate, Bendigo, Alberton, and Cardrona, every Tuesday, at 9 p.m.

For Bannockburn and Nevis, every alternate Monday, at 9 a.m.

For money orders and registered letters, not later than 2.30 p.m.

## MAILS ARRIVE:

From Dunedin, Clyde, and intervening offices, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 a.m.

From Dunedin, via Tokomairiro, Taapeka, and Teviot, every Friday, at 9 a.m.

From Queenstown, Frankton, Arrowtown, Morven Ferry, Edwards's, and Kawarau Gorge, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 p.m.

From Cardrona, Alberton, Laggate, Bendigo, Rocky Point, every Thursday, at 3 p.m.

From Nevis and Bannockburn, every alternate Wednesday, at 11 a.m.

## MARRIAGE.

On the 7th inst., at Cromwell, by the Rev. Mr Drake, EDWARD MORDEN WAKEFIELD to EDITH GERTRUDE CAMPBELL.

Cromwell Argus,  
AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1872.

EVIDENTLY Dr FEATHERSTON is going into the question of Immigration *con spirito*. He seems prepared to flood New Zealand with labour until, with Macbeth, we cry "Hold! enough." He expects to be able to despatch 20,000 persons annually, for some time to come, to seek their fortunes amongst us. We trust the Government will be prepared to take them in and do for them on arrival. One of the mysteries which appear to surround the matter is the obscurity which exists in reference to the *quality* of the immigrants. We are certain no one could object to the arrival of those whose families are already settled here, to the introduction of small capitalists, or a few more domestic servants; but very grave doubts must exist as to the power of the Provinces to absorb more labour,—we mean labour without capital or friends, mere bone and sinew. We are inclined to attach weight to Mr ROLLESTON'S warning, delivered last session of Parliament: he said that "over a large portion of this country at the present time there are large numbers of labouring men who are during a considerable portion of the year 'on the track,' without work. If people are shovelled on our shores with the little consideration that we may anticipate, there will be great disasters in this country." A gloomy view of the question, doubtless, but such an issue is quite within the bounds of possibility.

In the matter of supply and demand, the question is viewed by rich and poor in different lights: but by impartially reasoning on the subject, both may arrive at a similar conclusion. The fact of the rich man being compelled to pay thirty shillings per week to a labourer, does not prove that the economy of his household necessitates the employment of two labourers at fifteen shillings per week each; and thus, in most industries, high wages cannot be said to prove the want. If the argument of high wages means anything, in the face of the fact of a large proportion of our present population being idle, it means that wages will be reduced by immigration, without proving that the demand for labour will be extended. We are confidently and jubilantly informed that the labourer gets twice the wages here he will get anywhere else; possibly, but this brings no satisfaction to those who cannot get wages at all, there being no employment for them.

The information furnished by Mr Vogel as to how and to what extent immigration was to be conducted, is very negative: indeed he is said to have dismissed it from his calculations, with the remark that it

need not be taken into account, since expenditure for such a purpose was to prove remunerative. Doubtless a cheerful belief on his part, but we are inclined to think that the measure will require the nicest care and the very ablest administration to make it a success. He probably consoles himself with the reflection that population will create a demand for labour, &c., and the broad acres of New Zealand furnish room for and absorb all who are enticed to cast in their lot with us. The idea of absorption is pleasant in the abstract, but it lacks confirmation. If it be the certainty Mr VOGEL premises, let him demonstrate it by finding employment for the numbers of idle men now roaming the country seeking work and finding none. Such a course would give the Government experience, and possibly teach them what may be required of them hereafter. The fact of the absorbing process being seen progress might induce a better belief in the part of colonists in the very expensive and very doubtful Public Works and Immigration Scheme of our "great Financier."

THE Provincial Financial Year commenced on the 1st of April. Some of the politicians—and by no means creditable—actions of the year that has passed away had better be buried in oblivion. Let us hope that better things are in store, and that our Councillors may learn wisdom and expediency from the recollection of past errors and strive to amend their ways. Recreation is by no means a pleasant pastime, and rarely effects any other purpose than that of inducing hasty and oftentimes impetuous remarks, and creating a great diversity of opinion and purpose than previously existed.

The *Evening Star* hears from good authority that the Provincial Council will be opened on the 28th inst. It is almost certain that such will be the case. The financial condition of the Province, at the probable early meeting of the Legislative Assembly, without attaching undue weight to expenses now incurring, must be provided for by supplemental votes, would certainly induce such a resolve in the minds of our Executive. We cannot plume ourselves as we have hitherto done on our Provincial prosperity. We have increased the area of our Province, and our liabilities by the re-annexation of Southland; and find that our revenue decreasing, our Treasury chest is empty, and our overdraft is large. Southland was certainly cheap at the price we paid for her; and could another such bargain be made, it would be wise to conclude it. The Province, as a whole, is in no way straitened in circumstances in consequence while its resources are considerably augmented. Retrenchment, in the form of compelling Government officers to use skin instead of new milk, was initiated last session of the Council; a large portion of land was agreed to be sold in one block, which side has been confirmed, to the credit of the Province and Colony; works which money was voted have been allowed to remain uncommenced, as our Court house can testify; and still our present state is perchance worse than it was some twelve months since, should all these circumstances be taken into consideration, more especially so, when the increase of our population and escort returns is borne in mind.

From bad to worse is a sorry mode of progress. Provinces, like people, find it easy to go down hill; and the course of travel makes it evident to all thinking men some radical change must take place. Our political staff must be cut down, as our land must be thrown open for people to settle on. Our capitulation allowance suffices not for our maintenance, while gold duty and gold-fields dues will come to be incorporated with Colonial revenue.

The Provincial Government has almost ceased to govern. Immigration and Public Works have passed away from its control, and it resembles now a huge Paris Vestry Meeting, where each individual clamorous to have the pavement mended and the road asphalted, before his own particular door. It can administer—scarcely do ought beside. And even this function of the Provincial Government will this session scarcely be exercised, as there are no effects to which to administer. It is idle sitting to vote money when there is little or none to vote. Any member who can teach our Executive to make bricks without straw will be a man of mark; he will be eligible to represent Otago in our Colonial Cabinet, and will come by our Wandering Postman.

Our Provincial electoral boundaries, we must have a Provincial Council, should be modified: we are keeping and paying too many hired servants. It is absurd for forty men to assemble in Dunedin for three months at the public expense, and

and when assembled that they have nothing to do, and no trusts to exercise. Having come under the "Encumbered Estates Act," we must adapt ourselves to circumstances, and weed out the useless remainders we have too long kept in our household. The same number of representatives that we send to the Assembly should suffice for all matters pertaining to Provincial Government. There appears to us no reason why the same electoral districts should not suffice for both classes of representatives.

Of course, there will be the usual amount of small talk and discussion. The Moa Flat question will be a theme of invective for some; others will find active scope in the "landphobia" for which the Council is so celebrated; a few who misplace their h's, and are guileless of Lindley Murray, will favour us with their opinions on matters pertaining to education; while from those who are perpetually insolvent we may learn some wholesome advice adapted to our impecunious condition. Whether, with the Permissive Bill in the distance, a new Licensing Ordinance may be looked for, we know not; and feel equally uncertain whether the political character of our Waste Land Board will be done away with or not. The latter, we fear, is too valuable a weapon of warfare and means of reward to be lightly parted with. The honorarium question will doubtless be duly debated. The manner in which it came before the public last session makes it too dirty a thing for us to parley about. If our members must have money for their services, we trust they will remember we are not Egyptians, and make their spoliation as light as possible.

We shall watch with some interest to see how what funds the Province may be enabled to raise will be expended. Little, of course, will come to our share; and we shall consequently have the consolation of knowing we have no disappointment in store on this particular head. The sooner the Provincial programme is played out, the better it will be for the areas now turned Province by sufferance, and the Colony generally.

The adjourned meeting for the election of a School Committee for the current year was held in the Cromwell School-house on Wednesday evening, the 3rd inst. There were present Messrs Whetter, Wright, Marsh, Jolly, Matthews, and MacKellar, (acting secretary to the Committee.) Mr Marsh was voted to the chair. A letter was read from Mr Preshaw, expressing that gentleman's regret at his unavoidable absence from the meeting. The Auditors (Messrs Jolly and Whetter) reported that they had not quite finished the examination of the accounts, but would be in a position to submit their report within a few days. There being no prospect of obtaining a larger attendance of householders than were then present, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr Jolly, seconded by Mr Wright,—"That the five members of Committee present, in addition to Mr Preshaw, be re-elected to serve on the Committee for the current year, with power to add to their number." It was further proposed by Mr Jolly, seconded by Mr Matthews, and agreed to,—"That three members of Committee shall form a quorum."—The Committee then met, and Mr Marsh was re-elected Chairman of Committee. The appointment of a clerk was left over until next meeting. Mr MacKellar, the teacher, stated for the information of the Committee that, as regarded the new regulations of the Education Board for examination of teachers, it was not requisite for him (Mr MacKellar) to undergo any fresh examination, as he had brought with him from Home certificates of higher qualifications than were required under the regulations mentioned. Having laid his credentials before the Board on arrival in the Colony, he could at any time demand a first-class certificate under these new regulations. The Committee meeting then adjourned till the following Friday evening.—[We were informed that in consequence of the unpropitious state of the weather on Friday, the meeting was postponed.]

We are informed that the claim at the Nevis which yielded the 22 oz. and 17 oz. nuggets has been bought by a party of Chinamen for the sum of £95.

Mrs Wilkinson opened her school, as advertised, in Mr McCormick's stone house in Enniscomb-street, on Monday morning, the 8th inst. We are told that there was a fair number of scholars in attendance, and it is likely that several more will be added to the roll during the week.

As will be perceived by advertisement in another column, the first sod of the works in connection with the Carrick Range Water Supply Company is to be turned on Saturday, the 18th inst.

The Cromwell Town Council held a meeting in the Town-hall last night. Owing to the late hour at which the meeting was over, after eleven o'clock, we are unable to give a detailed report of what took place. The principal matter of interest considered was the resignation of Cr Shanly for Kawarau Ward. Particulars as to date of election, &c., will be found in our advertising columns.

Mr T. L. Shepherd, M.H.R. and M.P.C., has written to the *Dunstan Times*, stating that he will address his constituents in Cromwell, Clyde, and Alexandra, before the next session of Parliament. Will Mr Hickey, our Provincial Council member, make no sign? He has in no way given his constituents any information as to his deeds and misdeeds when last representing them in Dunedin.

We have to apologise to our readers for the absence of our usual weekly report upon the Carrick Range reefs. The late hour at which we received our "notes" precluded the possibility of their appearing in this issue. During the week, there have been two crushings; one from Green's Reef, Adams's Gully, and the other from the Elizabeth Reef. The former was finished on Tuesday last at the Royal Standard battery. Nine tons were put through, and the quantity of gold obtained was nine ounces. The shareholders are extremely well satisfied with this result, but, owing to the great expense of carting the stone to the battery, they have resolved not to crush any more at present. They intend to protect their claim during the winter, in order that they may see whether the Coal Creek water will be brought in, in which case they will erect machinery, and proceed to work the reef vigorously. The latter crushing was put through at the Elizabeth Company's own battery, and the amount of stone operated upon was 93 tons,—on which the battery was engaged for eleven days. 49 ozs. was the quantity of gold obtained. The manager reports that half of the stone crushed was of such a poor quality that he was undecided whether to throw it out or not; but as it contained some little gold, and it was a question of "now or never" with regard to the crushing of it, he decided to send it to the mill. Taking this fact into consideration, therefore, the result of this crushing may be regarded as highly satisfactory.

The Rev. Mr Jones will conduct Divine Service in the Schoolroom, Cromwell, next Sunday, at 11 a.m.

The Weekly Half-Holiday promises fair to become an institution in most of the principal towns of the Province. Last week in these columns we noticed that in Lawrence an agitation had been originated in favour of the closing of business places on Friday afternoons; and we now perceive by the local paper that at a public meeting, held there on the 1st inst., it was resolved that a weekly half-holiday on that day should be established. One speaker maintained that Saturday would be the better day, since then a day and a half would be placed at the disposal of those who might wish to take a trip anywhere. Now, one of the strongest arguments in favour of the movement is that, by giving him an opportunity of enjoying and recreating himself on one of the week-days, the probability of the working man doing so on the Sunday is greatly reduced. But this gentleman seems to overlook the fact that the Sabbath was ordained to be kept "an holy day,"—not a day "to take a trip anywhere." In Invercargill, the movement has been initiated, and, the *Times* states, with every prospect of success. The *Wakatipu Mail* is certain that the public of Queenstown will cordially support the employees if any move is made in the half-holiday direction. And in Dunedin, a half-holiday on Saturday may be said to be firmly established. We are sure that in Cromwell, if united and decisive action were taken, so desirable an institution would with ease be established. Here there are no means of public recreation or amusement afforded in any shape to the townspeople. Most of the business places in the town do not close until ten o'clock, or nine at the earliest; and after this hour, what chance is there of any of that recreation so necessary to both health and morals? The only manner of amusement open to them is that which is to be found in the hotel-bars and billiard-rooms. And if one afternoon in the week was set apart as a holiday, when cricket, football, quarts, and other out-door sports might be indulged in, much of the hotel-frequenting no less prevalent in Cromwell than in other up-country towns, would be done away with; the reason and inducement for it would no longer remain. We think the Mayor would do well if he called a public meeting to consider the subject. He has not initiated many public improvements since his election;—here is a hint we hope he will act upon.

The following list of letters, received in Queenstown during December 1871, and remaining unclaimed at the end of March 1872, has been forwarded to us for publication by Mr F. Falek, the Queenstown postmaster:—T. B. Burn; Stephen Bailey; George Cuney; Arch. Cameron; John Gibson; John Higgins; Wm. Jacobs (3); Alex. Murray; Mr Morgan; Martin Power; R. Quinn; — Simpson, Esq.; J. G. Simmons; W. Williams; Henry Warden; John Walker.

Mr Vincent Pyke recently stated in the Lawrence Warden's Court, that "He was informed that the Legislature, next session, were likely to pass a bill doing away with Warden's altogether, and merge their present jurisdiction into the Resident Magistrate's Courts. He could not see why the Magistrate could not deal with mining cases as well as the Warden, as they were the same persons sitting in different Courts."

There will be several alterations in the composition of the Provincial Council before its next meeting, which will be on the 30th inst. Mr W. A. Tolmie has been elected in the room of Mr Sexton for the Peninsula district, by a large majority over his opponents. Mr Galbraith has resigned his seat for Port Chalmers; and among the candidates likely to be nominated are Mr J. H. Harris, and Mr H. Bunch, the present Mayor of the Port. For the Wakatipu district, Mr H. Manders is the only declared candidate in the field; the nomination is to be held on the 20th inst., and the election on the 24th.

The *Grey River Argus* says that three thousand men at the Haangulua Reefs are "waiting for something to turn up."

The following decision, given recently by Mr Warden Beetham upon a question which twelve months ago was the cause of much excitement in the Burwickburn,—namely, whether two sluice-heads should or should not be forced to run down the bed of a creek when wanted by parties working therein, will be read with interest.—His Worship said:—"That to take away the water from raceholders which they held under the Regulations—and to obtain which they had constructed an expensive race,—and give it to other men who had no race, and were numerically only a very little stronger than themselves, would be an act of injustice to the raceholders. He could not interpret the word 'for general use' to mean simply the requires of a party or parties of men."

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

DUNEDIN,

TUESDAY, 9 A.M.

On Saturday last, nearly all the shops in the City closed at one o'clock; and the half-holiday in Dunedin is now fairly inaugurated. The City wore a quiet, Sunday-like aspect.

A sad fatal accident occurred on Sunday at Wickliffe Bay, near Otago Heads. A man named Javerin, who had been in the employ of Mr Walter, of the Occidental Hotel, for a number of years, had gone on a shooting expedition with a friend on that day. When they were crossing some swampy ground at the neck of the Bay, the tide came flowing in with such rapidity that Javerin was drowned; and his friend only escaped with great difficulty.

TUESDAY, 1.7 P.M.

In the Colonial Prize Firing, Captain Wales, of Otago, won the Championship. The five highest scores were as follows:—Wales, 329; Carter, 314; Hoskins, 336; Taylor, 391; Mair, 390.

### THE SAN FRANCISCO MAIL.

The steamship *Nevala*, with the English mails via San Francisco, arrived from Honolulu at Auckland, on Saturday, at 6 p.m. She left Honolulu on March 19.

The detention of the mails has been caused by another snow blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad. Such a severe fall of snow has not been experienced for the last thirty years.

The following are the chief items of news telegraphed:—

LONDON.

A grand celebration in honour of the recovery of the Prince of Wales took place in London on February 27.

It is estimated that four millions of people were present,—from all parts of the United Kingdom.

The procession was seven miles long. The streets were elaborately decorated; and at night the illuminations were magnificent.

It surpassed anything of the kind ever before seen in London.

Fabulous prices were paid for houses along the route of the procession. Four-storey houses brought £100.

The statement of the Alabama case laid before the Geneva Arbitration Commission has been placed before Parliament.

The Government regrets that ships for war purposes were obtained in British ports; and states that vessels, without argument however, were obtained by clandestine means, through the instrumentality of American citizens.

The United States Government are charged with having evinced culpable negligence and extraordinary tardiness in the matter of the employment of naval forces to capture the vessels complained of.

Great Britain will yield to the decision of the tribunal.

FRANCE.

A movement has been started by members of the Left Centre of the French Assembly to make M. Thiers President for life.

It is reported that the Comte de Chambord is backed up by the Pope in his negotiations with the Bishops to establish his rule in France.

In consequence of great activity of political parties in Versailles, and the possible change of French Government, Germany is again arming.

Germany reserves to herself the right to decide upon any new form of Government in France, and should she think such form of Government disinclined to execute the Paris treaty, there will be another invasion.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Wool sales commenced on the 8th. There was a large attendance, and the prices for Australian wool were fully ten per cent. higher than the closing rates of December sales.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

New Zealand flax is firm.

### DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

(Daily Times, April 5.)

WILLIAM SHANLY, merchant, Cromwell. Filed, April 5. W. W. Wilson, solicitor.

### CHANGE FOR "J.G.'S" NOTES.

Your correspondent "J. G.," I admit, has given me, a non-scientific scribbler, some rather hard nuts to crack in the matter of quartz investigation. Having entered into the arena I may expect to be fired into; but must beg "J. G." and others to bear in mind that, in trying to ventilate this very difficult subject, I only propose to speak of what I have seen, and give my own deductions drawn therefrom. They will, therefore, should any of my remarks seem to contradict universally current opinions, not generally take them "neat," but please to water them with the ideas of their own experience and common sense. It would be a great luxury to me to obtain answers readily made to some of "J. G.'s" queries from professional scientific authors; but having no "library of reference," I am afraid I shall have to draw to some extent upon that quality with which my querist invests me, viz., ingenuity, for a solution; and as I think that fear of open discussion implies feebleness of inward conviction, and sensitiveness to the expression of individual opinion is a mark of weakness,

I will proceed to answer his questions, so far as I can, from the storehouse of memory,—as I do not believe there is much courage or originality in giving utterance to ideas which everybody knows or may suspect.

1. It is asked,—Why do reefs as a rule run in parallel lines? I decline to admit the fact so far as Otago is concerned, having proved a very considerable exception to it by taking the bearings of several reefs on the Rough Ridge, extending over a space of about one mile in width. I found the different lines to have such an appreciable difference that at a given distance they would intersect, or converge to about the same point. But I may state here that I do not think the true lodes have yet been discovered in the Province: when found their bearings will probably be N. by S. in place of E. by W., as is mostly the case with the present reefs, which I conclude to be only leaders. I have seen three lines of reef intersecting the present workings of Bendigo in a N. by S. course. In one only, however, have I seen gold; and that is the one prospected by the Rise and Shine Company, Upper Bendigo. The great North Cross Reef at Pleasant Creek is a notable proof of the intersection of quartz lodes.

2. I attribute the "underlie" of reefs to convulsions subsequent to Nature's first great effort in bursting the earth's crust into fissures, or to subsidence consequent on contraction during the cooling of the vitreous mass of lava, throwing the crevices in places out of the perpendicular line. I have at least seen sufficient evidence underground to make me believe in such a theory.

3. I do not know that fissures in the earth's crust, resulting from Plutonic agency, are necessarily vertical from the source of eruption; and I am inclined to think that angles of inclination in quartz-dyke, if their presence is due, according to the "igneous theory," to upheaval, are caused by the undulation of the upheaving power which is a well-known characteristic of the earthquake phenomena; giving the fissures a serrated shape, with the southern dip or inclination of a much greater angle than the northern one,—thus:



4. I think the "igneous theory" fully accounts for the formation of "walls"; that portion of the rock in contact with the lava having undergone great chemical changes during the cooling process, which, at some depths, has been the work of centuries, producing the alteration we find in the strata, (in immediate proximity to the reef), from its surroundings.

5. The almost microscopic threads of quartz which traverse the sandstones, pipe-clays of Victoria, and clay schists of Otago, are supposed to be of a totally different nature from the true or auriferous quartz; and are, I imagine, formed in their matrices at the same time, and by the same agent,—water;—hence the common term, "water quartz."

6. It is singular that reefs are not more generally found boldly crossing gullies; but may not the formation of gullies be partly due to the undulation of the reefs I have already alluded to? I have, however, seen several instances of reefs crossing gullies having their continuity well defined so, as with all rules, this even has an exception.

7. If it is "a necessary inference of the igneous theory" that quartz becomes more compact and concrete as greater depths are reached, then the "igneous theory" must be slightly incorrect, as I have frequently noticed a reverse condition. I suppose when such is the case it may be due to chemical influences, as spoken of in answer 4th. I have never seen Connor's or the Canada Reefs; but I learn that the miners at either place are scarcely out of sight of daylight as yet, so that the term "greater depths" hardly applies in these cases. I will, however, give the "mill-stone" question attention at a future date.

8. How the "country" becomes softer in proximity to reefs at depths, I can only answer as in answers 4 and 7,—action of intense heat, chemical changes, &c., &c. There are many solvents and re-agents known to exist in enormous quantities in the earth's crust; may not some of these, added by fire, have carbonized the strata to the extent of rendering it soft and friable. Hannibal is reported to have softened the rock which opposed his conquering progress by means of fire and acids.

9. "If alloy is more abundant beneath the surface,—how can the fact of its being 'free' be accounted for in the Amador Mine, California, at a depth of 1500 feet?" Does "J. G." mean "free gold"? I do not quite understand the question; but if gold is meant, and such is the case in the Amador mine, I am quite prepared to admit that patches of pure ore may be found occasionally, whether the depth be 1 or 1000 feet. Nature, by peculiar combinations, often produces evidence upsetting all preconceived notions of poor mortality.

In conclusion, Mr Editor, I have to express a hope that "J. G." may not inflict such a "long lesson" next time; for your sake and my own, I trust he will "draw it mild."

VIAION.

[Advertisement.]—Having purchased for cash, and personally selected One Thousand Pounds worth of Autumn and Winter Drapery, Clothing, Boots, &c., we feel much pleasure in announcing to our numerous customers and other residents in the district that the same will be added to our present large stock and be open for inspection this week. We can therefore safely assure consistent that we have the largest and choicest stock of Seasonable Goods on the Gold-fields; but don't take our word for it: come and judge for yourselves.—J. Hallenstein & Co.



## CARRICK RANGE WATER SUPPLY COMPANY.

### MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders of the above Company was held in the Town-hall on Saturday evening, "for the purpose of considering the advisability of accepting from the projectors the paid-up shares held by them, and paying them their expenses incurred in connection with the Company; also, for passing bye-laws."

Mr James Taylor, Chairman of Directors, presided; and there were also present Messrs Goodger, Colclough, Marshall, Stuart, Harding, Dagg, Smythies, Griffiths, and Matthews.

The CHAIRMAN opened the business of the meeting by stating that it had been found that the shares were being taken up somewhat tardily, and it had been suggested, in order to expedite the commencement of the Company's operations, that the promoters of the scheme should relinquish all claim to the shares which they had set apart for themselves. He believed the chief obstacle to the success of the Company was the very general impression existing that the 1050 shares set aside by the projectors for their own benefit were unjustly so reserved. Some of the projectors themselves, who had all along been opposed to the reserving of shares for the purpose stated, and who had not yet applied for any shares, would at once do so if the proposal about to be submitted to the meeting were carried out. The expenses incurred by the promoters amounted to £4 11s. 6d. each, and it was proposed to refund that sum to each of the projectors on condition of their agreeing to relinquish their shares to the Company. A majority of the promoters had already signed an agreement to carry out this proposal, and he (the Chairman) had no doubt that the remainder would readily acquiesce when asked to do so.

Mr MARSHALL proposed the following resolution:—"That in consideration of the projectors resigning all claim to the 50 paid-up shares each, (heretofore agreed to be given to them by the Company,) the Company will reimburse to the projectors the actual amount expended by them (the projectors) for the benefit of the Company, to the extent of £4 11s. 6d. to each projector; and the directors are hereby authorised to pay to each projector the sum of £4 11s. 6d. upon his relinquishing in writing all right to the said shares."

The motion was seconded by Mr STUART.

Mr COLCLOUGH thought it would be a ridiculous proceeding on the part of the promoters to give up their interest simply out of deference to the popular clamour. He looked upon the present movement as a manoeuvre on the part of some of the promoters to get their expenses refunded, and when that object had been accomplished, they would let the Company go to the dogs. Speaking as a promoter, he would be quite willing to assign his interest on condition that no money should be paid back to the promoters unless and until the Company was fairly floated and the works commenced. The promoters should accept no payment for expenses incurred unless the Company were floated. He for one would certainly refuse to sign the agreement for resigning the shares if this resolution were carried. He moved, as an amendment, "That the expenses incurred by the promoters be not refunded until 7000 shares have been allotted."

Mr SMYTHIES said at present the promoters, as such, had no shares in the Company, and the only way in which they could compel a transfer would be by appealing to a Court of Equity, and no such Court would award shares to them in the face of such a resolution as that proposed.

The amendment was not seconded, and the motion was therefore carried.

Draft-rules for the guidance of the directors were then submitted to the meeting by the SECRETARY; and on the motion of Mr STUART, seconded by Mr GOODGER, the undermentioned shareholders were deputed to revise the same, and to report to a meeting to be held on the 25th current:—Messrs Marshall, Dagg, Fraer, Jolly, and Matthews.

A meeting of directors was afterwards held, when the SECRETARY read a letter from Mr R. A. A. Sherwin, offering to construct say £1000 worth of the proposed race for half payment in cash and half in paid-up shares. The letter was held over for future consideration.

## MANAGEMENT OF QUARTZ MINES.

(To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.)

SIR,—The fact of your publishing my last letter encourages me to continue my remarks on the management of companies, sincerely hoping that a few hints from one behind the scenes may have the effect of at least checking the little game so often practised at the expense of confiding shareholders by unscrupulous co-adjutors.

Without further preface, I come to the next cause of failure, (and a very general one it is,) namely,—one or more shareholders or directors making the interests of the company subservient to their private advantage. Now, Sir, I start on the supposition, which is undeniable, that to be successful a mine must possess a good mining manager; but if a shareholder or director determines to sacrifice a company to his own private advantage, his first attempt will be to get a creature of his own appointed manager. If he succeeds in this, the rest is comparatively easy. If he is in business, as is very likely, he will supply

all articles required in the mine at his own price; establish the truck system amongst the men employed, getting what men he wishes employed,—who in all probability will be either heavily in his debt, or hangers-on he wishes to provide for; and deceive the shareholders living at a distance by false reports of the state of the mine, backed by those of his tool, the manager. If, on the other hand, he fails in getting his manager appointed, he will nevertheless work heaven and earth to shove in his followers as workmen, torment the manager to buy goods from him, and in many ways make the situation so uncomfortable that the manager will throw up his billet in disgust. This may be an extreme case; but such cases have happened, and the shareholders only discovered how they had been sold when too late, and all the capital of the company was expended. A more usual case is where an influential shareholder secures the appointment for a friend or relative, however incompetent he may be,—and thereby the same effects follow; though, if charitably inclined, we may attribute his conduct to the insane belief, (alluded to by me before,) that any man having a slight acquaintance with quartz reefing is competent to manage a mill and mine.

The other three reasons for the non-success of many companies,—namely, starting in debt and working on credit, unsuitable machinery, and neglecting to perform the necessary work preparatory to attempting to make the mine pay dividends,—are all generally to be charged to the directors. Either they start on too small a capital, or they neglect to enforce the payment of calls. In the latter case, there is no excuse: if it is simply a shareholder they allow to run in arrear, it is neglect of duty; if it is one of themselves, it is very like dishonesty. If they permit it through compassion, why not put their hands into their own pockets and help the defaulter, instead of allowing the company to be seriously embarrassed? For, if the company do not pay cash for the goods required, they will not only have to pay higher prices for inferior goods, but will frequently have to wait the convenience of the parties supplying them,—and until cash customers are served they must do without. A matter of still more vital importance is the regular payment of the workmen. It is evident that a first rate man will not take employment under a company which cannot pay their wages regularly when he can get work under one that can. Moreover, if the manager finds that he has one or two worthless men, or even if some of the men become impertinent, he cannot well discharge them without their wages; and thus, respect for the manager being gone, discipline is at an end, and every man works as it pleases himself.

As to the neglect of preparatory work:—It is well known that, in many cases quartz costing £1 a ton to raise could be raised for half that amount, by the judicious expenditure of money and labour in sinking of shafts, backing of tramways, or driving of tunnels, according to the requirements of the mine. The shareholders worry the directors unreasonably, expecting to receive dividends before half the capital of the company is called up, and the directors too often yield to their grumbings, and compel the manager to get out the gold at a ruinous cost.

Lastly,—unsuitable or bad machinery:—This is almost invariably the fault of the directors, and is to be attributed, in the first place, to the neglect of obtaining good, practical advice in a matter they are generally ignorant about; and, in the second place, to the placing of too much dependence on the advice of the contractor. This strange disinclination of nearly all gold-field residents to admit their ignorance on matters relating to quartz-mining, is a fact that makes itself apparent in nearly every instance, and invariably leads to bad results. The remarks made and suggestions offered at some of these directors' meetings are frequently most absurd; yet the persons making them go away fully convinced that they have overwhelmed their audience (contractor included) with the vast amount of their practical as well as theoretical knowledge. These persons generally finish off by taking the particular machinery which the contractor is most anxious to dispose of, at a trifle under the price first demanded; the directors are mutually pleased with each other, and the contractor smiles.

To conclude, I would with your permission invite some of the many others, more competent than I, who read your paper, to assist in the weekly ventilating this subject,—such great interests being at stake. For instance, if your correspondent "Viator," whom I believe to be a practical man of no ordinary intelligence, would descend from his geological hobbyhorse,—or if "J.G." of Carrickton, who smoothes the aforesaid "Viator" in an aqueous-igneous deluge of scientific verbiage, would come out of his self-created fog, and enlighten us as to the best way of making our poor reefs pay, it would be conferring a benefit on the community at large, and would interest your readers to a much greater extent than arguing on subjects about which the most eminent scientific men are at variance.—I am, &c.,

CRUSHER.

At the late criminal sitting of the Supreme Court at Hokitika, a man named William Pothan was found guilty of two charges of cattle-stealing, and was sentenced to two years' penal servitude with hard labour. In mitigation of sentence he called witnesses as to character, one of whom, a grocer named Perry, stated that Pothan, in Queenstown, Otago, "was considered to be a very respectable man."

The Hop Industry, in Auckland, has proved a great success, though only carried on on a small scale.

## RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT CROMWELL.

—O—

THURSDAY, APRIL 4.

(Before E. H. Carew, Esq., R.M.)

**POLICE v. WM. BARNES.**—The defendant was charged with discharging fire-arms in a public place on Sunday, the 31st ult.

It appeared from the evidence that the defendant had fired at and shot a goat on the day mentioned. He was fined 5s., with 6s. 6d. costs.

**POLICE v. GEO. M'LAUCHLAN.**—The defendant was charged with unlawfully selling spirituous liquors on Sunday, the 24th March. Fined 40s., and costs, or in default of payment three days' imprisonment.

Another charge against the same defendant for allowing drunkenness on his licensed premises was dismissed.

**JOHN PERRIAM v. ARCHD. M'LEOD.**—Claim, £15. The Magistrate adjourned his decision in this case until next Court-day.

An application by Geo. M'Lauchlan for permission to remove his licensed premises a quarter of a mile lower down the bank of the Clutha river, was adjourned to the next Licensing Meeting.

## WARDEN'S COURT, CROMWELL.

—O—

THURSDAY, MARCH 28

(Before E. H. Carew, Esq., Judge and Warden.)

### APPLICATIONS.

**Protection.**—William Phillippi, 90 days, for river claim at the back of applicant's garden, on the river Molyneux: granted.

**Extended Claims.**—Angus Simpson, one acre, adjoining Louis Jean's claim, in Paddy's Gully: granted.—John Benyon and another, two acres, adjoining Lehman's claim, in Paddy's Gully: granted.

**Water Races.**—John Benyon and another, one sluice-head from Paddy's Gully, immediately below Lehman's claim: refused.—John Perriam, six sluice-heads of tail-water out of the Lowburn for irrigation. The Warden said he had no power to grant water for any purpose but gold-mining, and refused the application.

**Residence Areas.**—Ah Shen, one acre, 100 yards east of Perriam's paddock, Lowburn: granted.—Ah Coy, one acre, adjoining last application: granted.

—O—

THURSDAY, APRIL 4.

**MONTAGU v. HOFFMANN.**—Claim, £7 4s., for wages. Defendant applied to put in a set-off for board; but the Magistrate ruled that he had no power to receive it. Judgment for £6, and costs 11s.; execution not to issue for 14 days, in order that defendant might take out a cross-summons.

**RUSSELL v. HOFFMANN.**—Claim, £17 17s. 6d. This was exactly a similar case. Judgment for £16 9s. 6d., and 11s. costs; with a similar proviso in regard to the execution.

**MARTIN & M'LAUREN v. BOLTON.**—Claim, £23 10s. This was a claim to recover the above sum, given to defendant as part payment for an interest in a water-race, the transfer of which he was unable to complete. Judgment for the amount claimed, with costs of Court, 11s.; and professional costs, £3 3s.

**ALFRED PERRY v. JOSEPH SHIELD.**—Application to have the dam removed which was the subject of litigation between the same parties last week. Case adjourned for a week, when the Warden said he would fix a day to visit the ground.

### APPLICATIONS.

**Protection.**—James Gibson and others, 30 days, for quartz claim, No. 1 east of Heart of Oak: granted.—E. M'Nulty and five others, 60 days, for quartz claim, No. 1 north of Border Chief: granted.

**Extended Claims.**—John Clole, one acre, 60 yards above M'Kay and party's claim, west bank of Pipeclay Gully: granted.—Wm. Anderson and four others, five acres, east of and adjoining the claim of Halerow and party, Bendigo Gully: granted.—Edwd. H. Thomas, one acre, at Old John's Flat, near Alberttown: granted. Same party applied to have his certificate (2649) for another extended claim cancelled; and it was cancelled accordingly.

**Water Races.**—John P. Smuddy and another, one sluice-head from twenty yards below Royal Standard battery: adjourned until next Court-day.—John Clole, two sluice-heads from Adams Gully: refused.

## SUPREME COURT, DUNEDIN.

—O—

The Criminal Sittings of the above Court were opened in Dunedin on Wednesday, April 3, before His Honor Mr Justice Chapman. We take the following particulars from the *Daily Times*:—

—O—

WEDNESDAY, 3rd APRIL.

True bills were found against the following prisoners:—James Curtis, larceny; Kate M'Donald, larceny; Ah Cheong, wounding with intent; Thomas Hewson, larceny; John Hartley, horse-stealing; Frederick Morgan, wounding with intent. Hartley pleaded guilty to two indictments, and was remanded for sentence. In re William Brown, arson, a true bill was not found, and he was consequently discharged.

JAMES CURTIS, who pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

KATE M'DONALD, aged 24, was indicted for stealing, on the 17th January, a silver watch and Albert chain, the property of Henry Hodson, a miner at the Carrick Range. The prisoner, who then kept a brothel in Stafford-st., had stolen the watch and chain from the prosecutor while he was in her house,—saying, in answer to his enquiries, that she was only removing them to take care of them. A sergeant of police afterwards found the watch wrapped up in a piece of rag, and placed in a cupboard of the house. The prisoner pleaded Not Guilty, and stated that she had no recollection of the matter. The jury, after a brief deliberation, found her Guilty.

His Honor said it was absolutely shocking that against a woman of her age—only 24—there was such a record of shocking and disorderly conduct. He sentenced the prisoner to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

AN CHEONG was indicted for wounding, with intent to murder, Robert Scott, a miner, residing at Tinker's Gully. Other counts charged the prisoner with wounding with intent to maim, to disable, and to do grievous bodily harm.

The statement of the Crown Prosecutor went to show that the charge had arisen out of a disturbance which took place at Tinker's Gully on the 11th February last. On that day one Edward Morgan went to Tinker's Gully with some pork which he sold to some Chinamen there. There appeared to have been some attempt, supposed attempt, to cheat the Chinamen in respect to the weight, and in consequence a disturbance arose. Morgan was asked to return the prisoner's money, but Morgan refused to do so, and the prisoner, with others, attempted to take it. In the course of the disturbance which ensued, the prisoner, who was armed at the time with a shovel, attacked Morgan, whereupon the prosecutor, Scott, interfered to prevent Morgan being injured, and the prisoner thereupon turned upon Scott, struck him a blow on the arm with the shovel which cut his arm to the bone, and also another blow which broke his arm.

The jury found the prisoner Guilty on the fourth count, of wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm, and he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

FREDERICK MORGAN, the witness in the last case, was indicted for wounding, with intent to kill, Ah Loch. There were two other counts charging the prisoner with intent to disable, and to do grievous bodily harm.

The prosecutor in this case was one of the Chinamen mentioned in the preceding case, as those to whom Morgan had sold some pork; and, during the disturbance which ensued, the prosecutor was struck by the prisoner on two parts of the body.

The jury, after hearing the prisoner's counsel in defence, and several witnesses, found him Not Guilty, and he was consequently discharged.

—O—

THURSDAY, 4th APRIL.

JOHN HARTLEY, aged 42, who pleaded guilty on the previous day to two charges of horse-stealing, was brought up for sentence.

The prisoner asked that he might be dealt with leniently. He also said that he had been leading an honest life since he had been in New Zealand. He had a wife and young family entirely dependent on him for support, and he would endeavour by his future conduct, to make amends for the past.

His Honor said that he had the records of three previous convictions against the prisoner in Westland. With regard to the family, His Honor told the prisoner he ought to have considered their misfortune before committing the crime. The sentence of the Court was that the prisoner should be incarcerated for four years, with hard labour.

THOMAS HEWSON, aged 38, was indicted for stealing from a hut, occupied by Walter Bell, three £1 notes, a pick, blankets, and other articles.

Walter Bell is the manager of two farms owned by Mr Malaghan, at Arthur's Point and Speargrass Flat. On the morning of the 20th of February, Bell left his hut and returned at nine o'clock in the evening, when he discovered that the articles enumerated in the indictment had been stolen. Bell went in the direction of Queenstown soon afterwards, with the intention of making the police acquainted with his loss. On the road, however, he met the prisoner, to whom he mentioned his loss. The prisoner endeavoured to dissuade him from giving information to the police, saying that Sergeant Smith, who was stationed at Queenstown, could do no more for him than he (the prisoner) could do. Bell, however, did communicate with the police, and Sergeant Smith ultimately discovered a great portion of the stolen property, in a swag, the property of the prisoner, in the house of Mrs Cameron, where he left it. On the day that the robbery was committed the prisoner was seen at Bell's hut by a man named Hodson, the prisoner having gone there to deliver letters for another man employed on the farm. That, at least, was what the prisoner stated.

The prisoner said he knew nothing about the stolen property, and he offered no explanation as to how the property came to be found in his swag.

The jury, after a brief consultation, found the prisoner Guilty, without leaving the box.

His Honor then addressed the prisoner as follows:—"The jury have found you guilty, without the slightest hesitation, of the offence with which you are charged, and I approve of the verdict. It would be quite impossible for any sensible man to have any other belief than that you are guilty of this offence. I find that you are unknown to the police. You were sentenced to two months' imprisonment on a former occasion, for assaulting the police at Cromwell, and in 1871 you were committed under the Vagrant Act. You were brought before this Court on a former occasion, charged with two offences; you then narrowly escaped, and that ought to have been a warning to you not to come here again. On this occasion you seemed to have been aware that this man's hut, where he kept his clothes, was necessarily, from the nature of his work, left unguarded during the greater part of the day, and you took advantage of his absence, and made a clean sweep of all you could find. The sentence of this Court is that you be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two years."

The Court then adjourned *sine die*.

A certain cure for a deranged stomach, by *Holloway's Pills*.—Evan Evans, a person for many years employed in the Dowlas Iron Works near Merthyr, had been suffering for a length of time from a disordered state of the stomach, and had become so weakened in body, that he was frequently laid up for weeks at a time; indeed the poor man was not expected to rally again at the time he commenced the use of *Holloway's Pills*, which, however, to the astonishment of all who knew him, effected a perfect cure. This is now more than six months since, during which period his digestion has never once been deranged.

Henpeck.—"My love, I'm happy to inform you I've insured my life!" Mrs H.—"Then you ought to be ashamed of such a mean action. Insure your own life, indeed! it doesn't matter about mine, I suppose!"

# PROVINCIAL AND COLONIAL.

The *Thames Guardian* says the Thames may challenge all the gold-fields in the world to produce a more industrious, orderly, or abiding population.

A mining manager at the Thames, when signing up the shaft of a mine, was struck a tremendous blow on the chest by a large dog which had fallen from the top. The dog subsequently died, and the manager is detained in bed by his injuries.

The *Wellington Evening Post* says "it would be an insult to the people of New Zealand to suppose that they are fairly represented by the individuals who are at present privileged to write M.H.R. after their names." Mr Ralph Richardson, the member for Nelson Suburbs, would seem to be a case in point. Addressing a meeting of his constituents recently, he stated the revenue of the Colony to be "£180,000 or £810,000, or thereabouts." Thousands are "as nothing" Mr Richardson.

Another fatal accident occurred in the Port Chalmers railway tunnel on March 23, by which a labourer named John Long met his death. It seems that there was some mistake about the firing off of a blast, and deceased, in company with the overseer, went to see what was the matter. Long was in front, when the blast exploded, dislodging a stone, which struck his head, and completely shattered it. The overseer was uninjured. The deceased was a native of Bristol, England, and is believed to have a brother and sister in Tuapeka.

In Nelson, a child has died from the bite of a spider. The *Examiner* narrates the circumstance as follows:—"As a lady was sitting the hop-gardens one day last week, carrying her infant, about five weeks old, covered with a shawl, the child suddenly shrieked, and on removing the shawl a large black spider was found by the child's hand. In a few hours afterwards, the symptoms of bite from a poisonous insect showed themselves, and notwithstanding all the care, medical and otherwise, bestowed upon it, the poor infant died about three days afterwards, the symptoms of blood poisoning being very apparent." This is the first instance we have heard of in New Zealand of an insect's bite causing death.

The other day, in the Auckland Police Court, the Magistrate, Mr Beckham, was terribly annoyed by the "awful stench" arising from a batch of drunkards who were being dealt with. He asked the Sergeant in charge if nothing could be done to purify them before they came into that Court? The Sergeant answered that the cells were kept lime-washed, and were cleaned out every morning; and the prisoners themselves were led out for air. But this was not enough for Mr Beckham; he suggested that "the men and women—if they could be called such—ought to be taken into the yard and pumped out." Mr Beckham, it seems, must have been of the opinion that spirits and beer had tainted the feelings of these poor, cowering, and doubtless repentant wretches, who were forced to stand and hear themselves called "filthy, disgusting objects," and ordered, almost like dogs, out of the Court they were "polluting." And the policemen in charge, were they allowed to hold their noses in the presence of so pompous a Magistrate?

The latest thing we have read of in the travelling show line is a "Fiji Cannibal Exhibition," lately on view at the Thames. The advertisement states that the troupe comprises "relations of some of the most noted man-eaters, mountain-devils, and cannibals of the Fiji Islands." The following are the sweet-sounding and rather poetical names of the "exhibits":—Ratu-drame Imbaka; Mado Tolu; Noo-ma-lato; O-Loo-Loo; Ne Lunga; Wi-senoo; Sa-ki-lau; Teium-mutua! The programme ought to be interesting:—"Fiji as it was, is at present, and is likely to be! In three acts, by Natives, Sailors, and an imitation Bishop, illustrating the primitive life of the natives in the Fiji Islands, frightful misery entailed by kidnapping, the grief and war songs of the relatives and natives, frightful yells and demonstrations of deadly revenge on white man-stealers for their treachery in trapping them under the garb of religion, &c. &c."

In the course of an address delivered at a *Conferance* held by the Canterbury Philosophical Institute, on the 6th inst., Mr Justice Gresson said:—"We often hear complaints of the want of amusement and recreation in the Colony, and this is sometimes advanced as an excuse for the indulgence in low and sensual gratification to which young men here often become addicted. If they would only open their eyes to the wonderful phenomena by which they are surrounded, and would choose a subject for observation, botany or geology for example, they would not only bring valuable contributions to the cause of science, but they would find fresh sources of interest constantly opened up to them, and their enjoyment of life multiplied and enhanced. It has been well said that 'the ear-liest naturalist is pretty certain to have attained the great need of all men, to get rid of self.' He who, after hours of business, 'lashes' himself with a mind relaxed and wearied, will not be tempted to sit at home dreaming over impossible scenes of pleasure, or to go for amusement to haunts of coarse excitement, if he have in every hedgebank and woodland, and running stream, in every bird among the boughs, and every cloud above his head, stores of interest, which will enable him to forget awhile himself and man and all the cares, even all the hopes, of human life, and to be alone with the inexhaustible beauty and glory of Nature, and of God who made her."

## Wandering Ministers.

(*Evening Post*, March 20.)

The absence of Ministers from Wellington is excused upon a variety of remarkably untenable grounds, and it is time that public attention was drawn forcibly to the matter. Mr Vogel, New Zealand's incubus, is enjoying himself at the public expense in Melbourne, at the same time that, under cover of his Ministerial position, he is endeavouring to do a little private business in the telegraph line. The ostensible reason for Mr Vogel's absence is that everlasting bug-bear, the San Francisco Mail Service, which he is as likely, upon any advantageous terms, to force upon the acceptance of the Victorians as he is at some future day to become an honest politician. Mr M'Lean is in Dunedin. Some wretched Maori prisoners had to be released from prison, and it is obvious that a ceremony so important to the interests of the Colony would not be complete without the presence of the Defence Minister. The Ministerial yacht, or rather the Native yacht, for it is almost completely monopolised by that department of the public service, was ordered out, and Mr M'Lean proceeded upon his little holiday tour. What benefit the Colony is to derive from Mr M'Lean's ramble it is not easy to discover, but no doubt the result will be quite commensurate with the expenses, £70 per diem. Where Mr Ormond is, no one knows exactly, but he is a new broom, and is probably doing a clean sweep somewhere between this and the Waikato. With the exception of a ridiculous Chinese immigration craze, Mr Ormond has as yet made no sign. He is supposed, and stated by Ministerial journals to be doing good work, but the evidences are as yet not forthcoming, and our private information rather leads us to the belief that the Minister for Public Works is carefully occupied in forwarding the progress of a railway in Hawke's Bay, which is calculated to improve the value of a property in which he is an interested party. As to the great Mr Fox, he has been, accompanied by his toady, Mr Reeves, doing the travelling gentleman for some months, at the public expense, and is now drawing travelling allowances from the same source, on his way to visit the glaciers of the Southern Alps! Does Mr Fox expect to discover a likely place for a special settlement? Is it the intention of the Government, when the Chinese and Scandinavian immigrant fields are exhausted, to introduce a Colony of Esquimaux or Kamshatkans? Or is Mr Fox contemplating the establishment upon a gigantic basis of a new Colonial industry in the shape of ice-creams for export? These Ministerial jaunts, the funds for which are extracted from a not too plethoric public purse, demand strict scrutiny at the hands of our representatives in Parliament. At an important time in the history of the Colony, when the first of a long line of emigrant ships arrives from the home country, bringing a crowd of pest-ridden Scandinavians, the whole responsibility of initiating long-delayed and important arrangements is thrown upon the broad shoulders, but limp back, of Mr Gisborne, who is after all but a groom of the chambers in the Fox-Vogel palace. Mr Gisborne is in the unenviable position of the boy who is condemned to remain at school while his friends and companions go home for the holidays, with the additional annoyance that whereas the school-boy has no lessons to learn, Mr Gisborne has to perform not only his own work but the tasks of his fellow Ministers during their absence on the various pleasure excursions they permit themselves for the specious purpose of public business. It is high time that this eleemosynary touring of Ministers was put a stop to, and we trust that during the approaching session some steps will be taken with that view.

## Six Months in an Inebriate Asylum.

The following interesting article on the cure of drunkenness was contributed to the *New York Tribune*, by a special correspondent:—

Others have sketched for the *Tribune* the pictures presented by a brief visit to the State Inebriate Asylum in this city; but I propose to give my experience during a residence of six months spent there for the cure of the habit of intemperance.

Of those who were my companions in the long walks over the hills in spring, but half a dozen remain, and they may be regarded as life members of this institution. One after another has returned to his home with renewed health and strengthened will; some to fall again through over-confidence, want of occupation, hereditary appetite, or other sources of temptation; but a majority will undoubtedly exhibit in their own persons the best proof of the usefulness of this noble charity. As to myself, I only know that I came here an invalid in mind and body, and can now walk my twenty miles daily, both in and out of town, and do a day's work with the pen afterwards, without any need of stimulant. The larger part of the inebriates on our register are of the class that is known as "periodical drinkers," and to this class your correspondent belonged. The steady drinker takes his 10, 20, and 30 glasses daily, and never intermits his draught until disease or delirium seizes upon him. But the periodical" allows an interval of a week, a month, or longer to elapse between his spree. Usually he makes a business of drinking, when he has once commenced, and gives up all other occupations, often going a hundred miles from home in order to have his bout in quiet, and leaving no tidings or trace of his departure. It was a week after the close of one of these "sprees" de-

scribed above, that I came to the asylum. My first impression was favourable. No more beautiful place could have been selected for its location. It stands on an eminence three miles from the pretty city of Binghampton, having Susquehanna River at the foot of the hill forming the base of its south wing, and with the silver thread of the Chenango far in front. Around the asylum stands the everlasting hills, still covered by the "forest primeval," but the railroads give animation to the scene, and the spires and roofs of Binghampton suggest the vicinity of the city.

After being ushered into the superintendent's office, and questioned as to age, occupation, habits, &c., I was told that it was taken for granted I had come here to cure myself of habits of intemperance. Much of the means of recovery rested with myself. Placed upon my honour never to go into the city without permission (and for the first eight weeks not without an attendant), I was told that I might go elsewhere freely, and without being placed under special supervision. Then began long walks through the woods and over the fields, with the return of the tide of health through sluggish veins, and the new birth of faith in myself. Surrounded by those who had failed and fallen also, there were none here to point the hand of shame at the inebriate. His restoration was the common cause of all. Whatever words were needed to cheer were spoken. Every kindly act of sympathy that was necessary was afforded. The moral sense was quickened with the growth of physical vigor. It was the common work of all to resist temptation, and make that resistance strong in others. So, by degrees, and almost insensibly, the proneness to temptation was changed for a new and manly life. The process of curing an inebriate is very simple. Many persons imagine that it is done by some magic process—through whiskey administered in food, or by means of potent drugs. Nothing of the kind is in use here. Intemperance is a social sin generally, and its cure must be sought by an aggregation of patients similarly afflicted. Here are gathered men who honestly propose to rid themselves of an evil, and who honestly help one another to resist temptation, just as they helped one another to fall into it. For this reason men can be cured by the same process that has proved a failure at home, and that would be unsuccessful if tried in isolated cases. There are none here who despise the drunkard and give him the cold shoulder, but all are interested in enabling him to rule his appetites. The patient is removed from temptation, and kept out of its way until his courage is restored to the point of saying no when he ought to do so. Others work for him and with him, while he labours with all his might for himself. Of course, his chief dependence must be on himself; but it is a great and constant source of strength to find himself surrounded by men who not only wish him well, but are persuaded that he can be cured.

Patients conceal their residence here, and go home under the pretence of having returned from a trip to Europe or a journey to the West. They fear the reproof of society for the most manly act they ever did, and dare not speak in praise of the good work of their Alma Mater. Society is a Pharisee in its treatment of the drunkard. It fills high the wine-cup and invites to drink. Lovely woman reaches out the juice of the grape, proclaims him a "milk-sop" who fears its power. Then if a man drinks and falls, society has no word too harsh for his sin. It dodges him in the street, it shuts the door against him, it looks at him as a moral leper if he goes to an inebriate asylum, and it expresses its utter want of faith in his reformation after he has gone out again into the world. In its action it is aided and abetted by the law of the land. The State licenses men to sell the liquor that will intoxicate many, and when a man has drunk according to the law and become drunken, it fines and pockets the money—or it shuts him up where he can neither provide for himself nor for his family. If the law continues to act thus illogically, it ought, in justice to the inebriate, to give these asylums full facilities for demonstrating the success or failure of the experiment they are making.

CLAIMS AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN.—We understand, says the *Detroit Commercial*, that a Chicago paper will present a claim to the Washington Treaty Commissioners "for expenses incurred in the composition of an obituary notice of the Prince of Wales." All the newspapers in the country will have claims of this kind to present, and we shall have an individual bill to offer. As soon as it seemed that the Prince was about to die, we procured the *Cyclopedia* and wrote from it an original half-column notice of the Prince, concluding with a mournful and yet ingenious prophecy of the immediate decline and fall of the British Empire. Three thousand other editors in this country did the same thing, and yet the abandoned young man had the audacity to set at defiance the power of a free press, and persist in living. Can anything illustrate, in a more forcible manner, the demoralizing and ruinous consequences of monarchical institutions upon the mind and heart? But there are two alternatives: the Prince must either die or the British nation must pay. We cannot be trifled with in this reckless manner. One more such outrage as this, and we will lose George Francis Train upon Canada with his one million servant girls; and those who know what American servant girls are—the red-haired kind especially—will understand the gravity of this menace.

The inhabitants of Reefton, the new township at the Inangahua Reefs, in Westland, are already talking about starting a Jockey Club and Cricket Club.

## VARIETIES.

It costs more to revenge injuries, than to bear them.

"Rainbow colored eyes superinduced by external unfriendly influences" is the Cockney for a black eye.

A French writer on gastronomical subjects has defined indigestion to be "the ingratitude of the stomach."

George Washington—how are the mighty fallen!—was arrested for drunkenness in Charleston, S.C., lately.

Men make fools of women, and when they get a fool for a wife they spend the rest of their days in cursing the sex.

The Grand Duke, when helped to some turkey, said: "Ah! bless me. Yes, that is the very dish my father is always hankering after."

"Tell the mistress I have torn the curtain," said a gentleman lodger to a female domestic. "Very well, sir, mistress will put it down as rent."

It is stated that in a district of the Great Republic mosquitoes are so plentiful that they are unable to get on a stranger all at once, so they stand around in reliefs and wait for their turns like customers in a barber's shop.

A minister asked a little boy who had been converted, "Does not the devil tell you that you are not a Christian?" "Yes, sometimes," "Well, what do you say to him?" "I tell him," replied the boy, with something of Luther's spirit, "that whether I am a Christian or not, it is none of his business."

Fowl Play.—On Sunday, while a minister was holding forth in a country church, a crowd got up a cock-fight in the yard. The people who had congregated went out to stop the fight, but waited till the battle was over before objecting. The minister looked out of the window at the crowd, and said, "We are all miserable sinners; which best?"

A coloured preacher at a Georgia camp-meeting is said to have told his hearers they could never enter heaven with whisky bottles in their pockets, and urged them to "bring 'em right to the pulpit," and he would "offer 'em a sacrifice to de Lord." It was done; but the preacher was found incapable when the hour for evening service arrived.

A New York paper tells of a market woman who, last fall, was holding some pumpkins in her apron, when a fresh-caught cockney came along and commenced poking them with his rattan, exclaiming, "I 'ope you dont call them large happles; they ain't 'alf as large as we 'ave them in Hold Hengland."—"Apples! them ain't apples; them is only huckleberries," replied the woman.

As George the III. was walking the quarter-deck of one of his men-of-war, with his hat on, a sailor asked one of his messmates "who that fellow was who did not do his mess peak to the admiral?" "Why it's the king," "Well, king or no king," retorted the other, "he's an unmannerly dog!"—"Lord, where should he learn manners?" replied Jack; "he was never outside of land in his life!"

Talk about a woman without a baby, a man without a wife, a ship without a rudder, a dog without a tail, a glass without any cocktail in it. What is the lack of each one of these individuals or things to that of a man without an advertisement? He is a bad case—a "blot on the community." Talk of his being successful in business! You might as well talk of ascending to the moon on a greased moonbeam. You never see a man get fat who doesn't advertise. He hasn't money enough to purchase material that fat is composed of. People point at him in the streets and say, "Yon Cassius has a lean and hungry look." He isn't married—of course not. No angel that wears black hair and crinoline would ever think of uniting her fate to that of such a man. It may, however, be consoling to him to reflect that when he dies he will be advertised, and gratuitously at that.—American paper.

The writer of the *Peerybingle Papers* in speaking of the successive reductions made in the remuneration of civil servants, doubts whether the saving is done on the square, and says—"Whenever I hear of these reductions, and reductions, it always reminds me of the priest's pig. The pig's owner was a poor country priest, and the pig had to get his living on acorns, or anything he could root up on his own account. Being the only pig about, they couldn't afford to kill him outright; but when any visitor came to the place, they used to hunt him up, and just bleed him within an inch of his life, so as to be able to make black puddings out of him on the cheap. Well, the more visitors came the weaker the pig got, till one day he saw a crowd of people go through the priest's gate to dinner. He knew as well what was going to happen as a Christian, so he dodged the cook, slipped into the kitchen, stuffed himself with sage and onions, spiced himself before the fire, and roasted himself to death, as coolly as you please, after leaving a note on the table to say he couldn't stand being 'reduced' any more. The civil servants of the Colony might read the life and death of that pig and weep."

INK LINGS BY JOSH BILLINGS.—The most valuable thing in this world is Time, and yet people waste it as they do water, most of them letting it run full head, and even the most prudent let it drizzle.—The devil himself, with all his genius, always travels under an alias: this shows the power of truth and morality.—If a dog falls in love with you at first sight, it will do to trust him: not so with a man.—If you don't know how to lie and cheat, turn your attenshun to pollytics, and learn how.—A sekret is like an aking tooth, it keeps us uneasy until it is out.—The only way to learn sum men how to do ennything, is to do it yourself.—I dont reckonk now or ever hearing of two dogs fiteing, unless thar was a man or two around.—I am satisfied that there is more weakness among men than malice.—Thare is no man in the world so gay to cheat az ourselfs.—I dont know of ennything that will kill a man so quick az praise that he dont deserve.—Repentance should be the cause of love, not fear.—Amongst animals the most ignorant are the most stubborn, and i wonder if this aint so amongst men.—A phool seems to be a person who has more will than judgment, and more vanity than either.—The first intimation i had that i was getting old was, i found myself telling the same story over again.—In repenting or sids, men are apt to repent of thozz they haint gut, and overlook thozz they hav.



## Government Notices

## NOTICE.

## SUBSIDIES TO WORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF WATER UPON THE GOLD-FIELDS.

Companies or Persons desirous of making APPLICATION for SUBSIDIES under the "Immigration and Public Works Act," will obtain the necessary information at the Warden's Office.—(See *New Zealand Gazette*, Jan. 1872).

(Signed) C. E. HAUGHTON,

Under-Secretary for Public Works,  
Gold-fields Department.

Dunedin, January 12, 1872.

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## LAND TRANSFER ACT.

**LANDS ALIENATED** or Contracted to be Alienated from the Crown in fee, prior to the coming into the operation of "The Land Transfer Act, 1870," may be brought under the provisions of the Act by application from the persons entitled thereto.

ALL LANDS ALIENATED from the Crown after the coming into operation of "The Land Transfer Act, 1870," are subject to, and must be dealt with in manner prescribed by the Act.

The following are examples of the fees payable for bringing land under the provisions of the Land Transfer Act:—

1. When the Title consists of a Grant, dated on or subsequent to the 28th December, 1841, none of the land included in which has been dealt with—

Where the certificate of title is directed to issue in the name of the applicant: value of land, £100 ... 0 11 2

Where the certificate of title is directed to issue in the name of the purchaser: value of land, £100 ... 1 11 2

These charges are increased by 4s 2d (Assurance Fund) for every additional £100 in value.

2. When the Applicant is the original Grantee, and the land has been dealt with; or where the Applicant is not the original Grantee—

Where the value of the land is £100 2 14 2

Where the value of the land is £200 3 3 4

Where the value of the land is £300 3 12 6

Where the value of the land is £400 4 1 8

Where the value of the land is above £400, the fees increase at the rate of 4s 2d (Assurance Fund) for every additional £100 in value.

These Charges also represent the cost of Conveying Land.

inasmuch as applicants to bring land under the Act can direct the certificates of title to issue in the names of any other persons.

Credit for Fees is given,

when desired by the applicant, in all cases where the proprietor applies to have the land registered under the Act in his own name, and the fees may remain unpaid until the land is dealt with.

Any person, therefore, who wishes to bring his land under the provisions of the Act, in order that whenever he deals with it, he may be in a position to avail himself of the facilities afforded by having a Registered Title, can do so without any present cost, by allowing the fees to remain unpaid until such dealing takes place. He will then be in a position to Mortgage, Transfer, Lease, or otherwise deal with his land at a moment's notice.

Any Title, however long and complex, may be investigated at a cost to the applicant of only Five Shillings; for if the title is rejected, all fees are returned, with the exception of that amount.

CERTIFICATES OF TITLE ARE ABSOLUTELY INDEFENSIBLE.

Under the Old System

of Conveyancing, if a single deed is lost, the title is in many cases rendered absolutely defective, and therefore unmarketable, while in others it can only be rectified at great cost. Persons who bring their land under the Act surrender all their deeds, and receive in exchange a certificate of title, a duplicate of which is retained in the office. If the certificate in the possession of the registered proprietor is at any time lost, or destroyed by fire, &c., a new certificate is supplied by the Registrar at a small cost.

All Titles are guaranteed by the Government.

On all Conveyances by Deed

under the old system, the cost of Registration in the Deeds Registry, OVER AND ABOVE THE SOLICITOR'S CHARGE, is never less than FIFTEEN SHILLINGS, frequently very much more; while land which has been brought under the provisions of the Land Transfer Act can be transferred at a TOTAL COST OF ELEVEN SHILLINGS where a whole section is conveyed; and where only part is conveyed, (and therefore a fresh certificate of title necessitated,) of THIRTY-ONE SHILLINGS, which is the HIGHEST SUM ALLOWED by the Act, no matter what the value or area of the land.

Under the Regulations in force on and after the 1st of January, 1872, the charge for certificates of title issued upon Memoranda of Transfer is REDUCED TO TEN SHILLINGS in all cases WHERE THE VALUE OF THE LAND IS UNDER TEN POUNDS.

The TOTAL COST of executing a MORTGAGE or LEASE of land registered under the Act is TWELVE SHILLINGS, no matter what the amount involved.

A Mortgage may be transferred or discharged, or a Lease transferred or surrendered, for FIVE SHILLINGS.

These Operations involve no Delays.

## Government Notice

The following are some of the advantages conferred by the Land Transfer System:—

1. It secures the principal benefits and advantages sought to be attained in a system of registration of deeds.

2. It renders retrospective investigations of title unnecessary as to all lands registered.

3. It simplifies the titles to Real Property for the future.

4. It makes purchasers of the fee and leases perfectly secure.

5. It simplifies to the utmost possible extent the forms of transfer and the modes of conveyance.

6. It increases the saleable value of land.

7. It tends to lower the rate of interest on loans secured on lands.

8. It gives facilities for the sale of large estates in allotments.

9. Transactions can be effected at a moment's notice, and at a minimum of cost.

10. Frauds in the purchase and sale of land are effectually prevented, because the certificate of title in the possession of the vendor shows the exact condition of the estate, i.e., if the estate be mortgaged, encumbered, or leased. Memoranda disclosing the particulars of any such transactions affecting the estate are written upon the certificate of title.

## FEES CHARGEABLE UNDER THE LAND TRANSFER ACT.

(Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 64, of 9th December, 1871.)

For bringing Land under the provisions of the Act:—

When the title consists of a grant dated on or subsequent to the 28th December, 1841, and none of the land included therein has been dealt with ... £ s. d. 0 2 0

When the title is of any other description, and the value exceeds £300 ... 1 0 0

When the title is of any other description, and the value exceeds £200, and does not exceed £300 ... 0 15 0

When the title is of any other description, and the value exceeds £100, and does not exceed £200 ... 0 10 0

When the title is of any other description, and the value does not exceed £100 ... 0 5 0

Contributions to Assurance Fund upon first bringing land under this Act, and upon the registration of an estate of freehold in possession derived by settlement, will, or intestacy—

In the pound sterling ... 0 0 4

Other fees—

For every application to bring land under the Act ... 0 5 0

For certificate of title where the same is issued in the name of any applicant grantee ... Nil

For certificate of Title issued upon any memorandum of transfer where the consideration is under £10 and is not nominal ... 0 10 0

For every other certificate of title ... 1 0 0

Registering memorandum of transfer, mortgage, encumbrance or lease ... 0 10 0

Registering transfer or discharge of mortgage or of encumbrance, or the transfer or surrender of a lease ... 0 5 0

Registering proprietor of any estate or interest derived by settlement or transmission ... 0 10 0

For every power of attorney ... 0 10 0

For every registration abstract ... 1 0 0

For cancelling registration abstract ... 0 5 0

For every revocation order ... 0 10 0

Noting caveat ... 0 10 0

Cancelling or withdrawing of caveat, and service of notice to caveator or caveatee ... 0 5 0

Issuing order for foreclosure ... 1 0 0

For every search ... 0 2 0

For every general search ... 0 5 0

For every map or plan deposited ... 0 5 0

For every instrument declaratory of trusts, and for every will or other instrument deposited ... 0 10 0

For registering recovery by proceeding in law or equity, or re-entry by lessee ... 0 10 0

For registering vesting of lease in mortgage, consequent on refusal of trustee in bankruptcy to accept the same ... 0 10 0

For entering notice of marriage or death ... 0 10 0

For entering notice of writ or order of Supreme Court ... 0 10 0

Taking acknowledgment of married women ... 0 5 0

Taking declaration in case of lost grant or other instrument, or where production of duplicate is dispensed with ... 0 10 0

Taking affidavit or statutory declaration ... 0 5 0

For the exhibition or return of any deposited instrument, or for exhibiting or returning deeds surrendered by applicant proprietor ... 0 5 0

For certified copy, first five folios, per folio of seventy-two words ... 0 5 0

For every folio or part folio after first five ... 0 0 8

For every instrument drawn on parchment ... 0 2 0

When any instrument purports to deal with land included in more than one grant or certificate, for each registration memorial after the first ... 0 2 6

Lands purchased from the Crown since the coming into operation of the Land Transfer Act cannot be dealt with under the old system.

W. S. MOORHOUSE,

Registrar-General of Land.

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## Holloway's Medicines

## THE DOCTOR FOR ALL!

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

## Chest Complaints.

No diseases are more frequent, few more dangerous, than affections of the respiratory organs. The first symptoms of catarrh, bronchitis, and influenza may always be radically removed by Holloway's renowned Pills. They quickly remedy any temporary stagnation of blood, relieve any over-gorged veins, moderate the hurried breathing, and enable the lungs to do their office with ease and regularity. These Pills, by their purifying powers, cleanse the blood from all impurities, and fortify the system against consumption, asthma, and similar complaints.

## Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels.

From various causes these organs are frequently getting out of order, and require some suitable medicine to regulate them. Holloway's Pills effect this object with wonderful celerity and certainty. They do not distress the system, or weaken the frame; they thoroughly invigorate the digestive organs. They gently excite the stomach and liver, stimulate the kidneys to perform their functions efficiently, and act upon the bowels without griping or any other annoyance. Again, taken an hour before dinner, they cannot be equalled as a "Dinner Pill," as they entirely prevent acidity, flatulency, nausea, and biliousness.

## Windy or Watery Dropsy.

Whoever is afflicted with these complaints should at once have recourse to Holloway's Pills. They act most energetically on the glandular and absorbent system, purify the blood, and impart a vigour which age or other causes may have temporarily taken away. They excite the kidneys to increased activity, and thereby stimulate the absorbents to remove the fluid already collected.

## Disorders Peculiar to Women.

There is no medicine equal to Holloway's Pills for correcting the ailments incidental to females. They may be taken with safety for any irregularity of the system, as they remove all cause of maladies, and so restore, by their grand purifying properties, females of all ages to robust health.

## Influenza, Diphtheria, and Sore Throats.

How all important it is to check the first departure from health! all may do so by taking Holloway's Pills, without risk or restriction. In all diseases affecting the blood, nerves, and muscles, or in cases of fever, sore throat, colds, coughs, asthma, and shortness of breath, the earlier they are taken the better.

## Children's Complaints.

Diseases incidental to children, such as feverish attacks, scarlet fever, measles, and all diseases of the skin, may be immediately checked, and soon cured, by these purifying Pills, which may be reduced to a powder, and given in doses of one, two, or three nightly, according to the age of the sufferer. Holloway's Ointment is soothing, cooling, and healing, and is better adapted than any other remedy for all external ailments.

## Indigestion, Bile, and Sick Headaches.

No organ in the human body is so liable to disorder as the liver, and none is more apt, when neglected, to become seriously diseased. When nausea, flatulency, or acidity on the stomach, warns us that digestion is not proceeding properly, Holloway's Pills regulate every function, give strength to every organ, speedily remove all causes of indigestion, bile, and sick headaches, and effect a permanent cure.

## Lumbago, Rheumatism, and Gout.

In these diseases, the blood is always in a highly inflammatory state; the stomach is also disordered, and the liver and kidneys unnaturally torpid. A few doses of these Pills, taken in time, will rectify all these symptoms by their cooling and purifying properties.

Holloway's PILLS are the best Remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tie Doloureux
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venerical Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Headache	Weakness, from whatever cause
Indigestion	&c. &c. &c.

\* \* \* There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box, and can be had in any language—even in Chinese.

## WHEELER'S ADVERTISING AGENCY.

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Agricultural and Garden Seeds

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Flower Pots, &c. &c.

## L. L. Smith's Medicines

"Up! Up! my friend, and clear your look  
Why all this toil and trouble?"

ALL those who are suffering from despondency, melancholia, loss of spirits and pluck, who feel that they are wasting and who are gradually getting weak and weaker, from causes they have not courage or the desire to acquaint their attendant with: in all such cases, Mr L. L. SMITH feels it incumbent on himself to inform such unfortunate patients, that he has voted his lifetime to the study of such complaints, having been a pupil and assistant the late Dr Culverwell, of London, who made these diseases his special practice.

In all those diseases relating and pertaining to Married Life, and which make marriage a curse rather than a blessing, Mr L. L. SMITH can be consulted with the greatest certainty of success, and with the additional feeling that no chance can possibly occur of the secret ever being divulged.

In cases of extreme Nervous Debility, where the patient feels that he is exhausted, physically prostrated, and incapable of exertion without fatigue, then and there the person so situated should at once consult Mr L. SMITH, before disease of a more serious character sets in; the above arises frequently from the enervating influence of hot climates, but frequently from other causes of a more serious nature.

Palpitations of the heart, a tendency to be easily startled and alarmed, is another phase of disease which requires particular attention, as arising from a most important cause; those who suffer from the above have NOT—

"Mix'd reason with pleasure  
And wisdom with mirth;"

But have, on the contrary, been guilty of a secret vice, which has, as it were, cast into their very vitals. Many "old young men" consult me, who, though young in years, have, through the vice above alluded to, and by their having been quacked by the qualified and unskilful medical men, at given up all hope and succumbed, and aged in their very youth, unfitted to fulfil duties which they were sent to this world to perform.

"Be wise to-day, 'tis madness to defer,  
Procrastination is the thief of time."

Mr L. L. SMITH wishes to impress upon those who are labouring under diseases which cannot be treated by the general medical attendant, from insufficient knowledge of practice, that as an expert in these diseases he has the right to warn the public at large against the number of blatant charlatans, quacks, who not only extort the money of the pockets of the patients, but are continually ruining the health of the unfortunate sufferers. Many hundreds yearly present themselves to him from all parts of the different colonies, who are thoroughly bankrupt in health and pocket, and they lament, when too late, the horrible deception which has been practised on them.

Not only do men deceive those unfortunate victims by pretending to be legally-qualified men, but they advertise for sale, and swim the public, by selling bottles of muck, under the name of "Dr Ricord's Essence of Life," "Balm of Syriacum," and a mass of quackeries, whose sole province is to extort money out of the pockets of their deluded victims.

Will the public never understand that only guarantee they can have that they be honestly and skilfully treated, is that the person to whom they apply for vice is a legally-qualified medical man. Mr L. L. SMITH has devoted his time to the branch of practice for which the patient is seeking. Secondly, that his long residence in the place and his position, is at least a guarantee of estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

Mr L. L. SMITH can be consulted by letter, fee, £1.

By the above means, any male or female patient can, by describing their symptoms, avoid the unpleasantness, in many cases, a personal interview, and the patient can obtain his incognito.

Medicines appropriately packed to observation are sent to all parts of the colonies, with plain letters as to diet, &c.

Mr L. L. SMITH consults personally daily mornings before 11, and evenings between 7 and 9, 92 Bourke-street east, Melbourne.

Cromwell (Otago, New Zealand)

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